# The OIL WEEKLY

A Journal for
Oil and Gas Producers and Field Men

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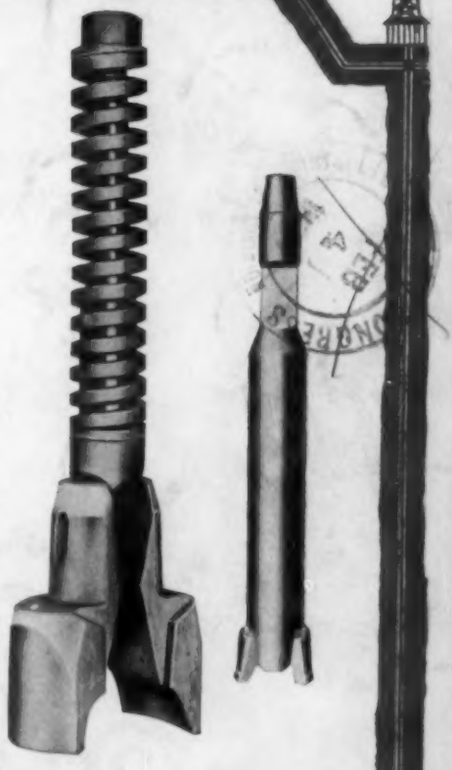

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# 16-160 h.p. "WESTERN" GAS ENGINES in this plant

To be skeptical of the possible accomplishment of any mechanical equipment is an attitude of mind not frequently encountered in this age of almost superhuman progress. And yet, the hard-headed policy of efficient business demands of the capable executive that he "know" and not trust to hearsay, circumstantial evidence, or mere recommendation.

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—A—

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**Let 1924 Be Your "Banner" Year**

Say you saw it in The Oil Weekly

# TRET-O-LITE NEUTRALIZES THE EMULSIFYING AGENT

The late William S. Barnickel, originator of the chemical process for treating petroleum emulsions

## Strikes at ROOT of Cut Oil Trouble

The late William S. Barnickel discovered that "B. S." contained oil and salt water which were held together in a homogeneous mass by the aid of an **emulsifying agent,** and that by destroying this emulsifying agent by acting upon it with the proper chemical agents, the oil and water would separate naturally by gravity.

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Tret-O-lite

Say you saw it in The Oil Weekly

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***The most reliable foaming agent known —plus service to apply it correctly***

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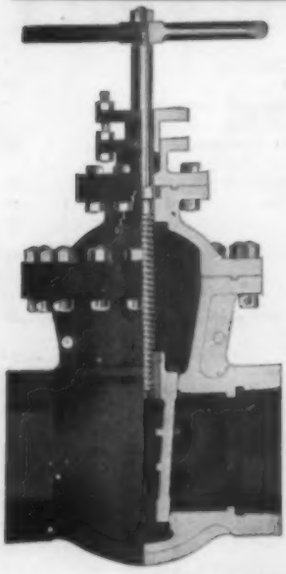
**Guide for Purchasers on Pages 89-90**



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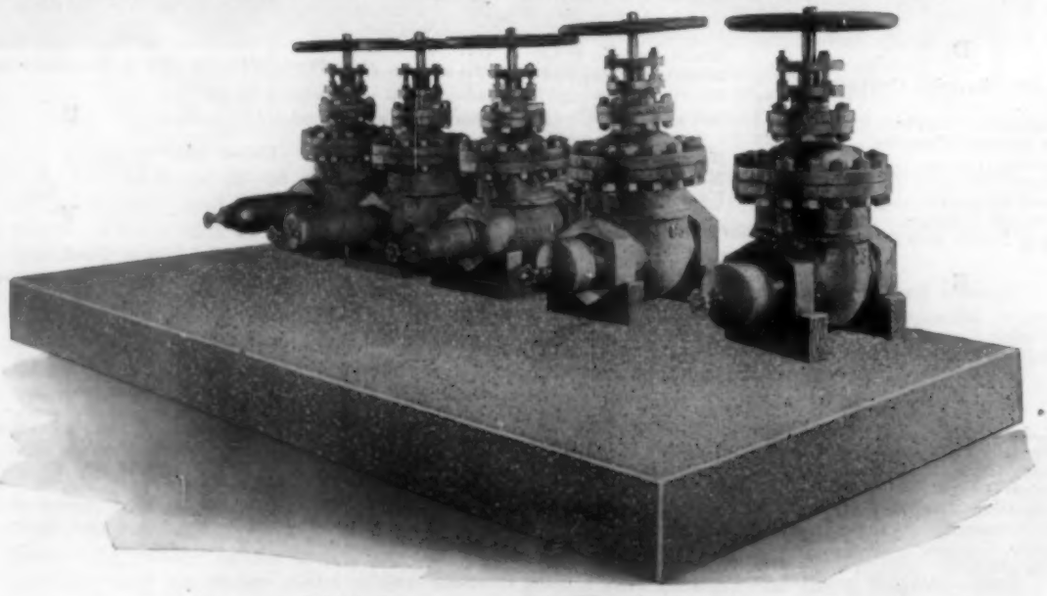

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# THE OIL WEEKLY

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Vol. 32 SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1924 No. 6


## In this issue.

### Cut Gauging Expense

When proration made individual gauging too expensive to be practical, one Mid-Continent gas purchaser worked out a scheme for using a master meter. How it was done—page 21.

### Trade Associations

Although under fire by the Federal Trades Commission, really play an important part in the industrial world generally and are particularly valuable in the oil industry. Mr. D. E. Buchanan tells what trade associations actually do. Page 23.

### On to Alaska

An exploration party is soon to start for Alaska for the purpose of surveying and charting prospective oil lands. The expedition must be entirely self-sustaining for about six months, and offers much of real adventure. Read page 77.

### Pays Premiums

An increase in crude prices on the Pacific Coast has had no effect on the payment of premiums and the practice continues. Buyers of crude have been spurred on by the recent advance, and further increases are expected. Page 45.

### Burbank Up

With the abrogation of the shutdown plan in the Burbank field, in Oklahoma, production has increased approximately 20,000 barrels. Another sale of Osage land has been announced, and prospects for new development in Oklahoma are good. Page 49.

### Louisiana Prospects

The Merritt well in Louisiana is flowing approximately 140 barrels a day. Other wildcat tests are looking good, and from present indications, chances are good for a few new fields being opened. Page 54.

### Put to the Test

One concern has devised a method whereby it buys paint on a performance test and thereby is able to tell just which paint is best suited for each requirement. Page 36.

### The Modern Scandal

Following the recent sensational accusations in the famous Teapot Dome investigation, the senate is giving practically all of its time to uncovering a supposed scandal. History of the case with latest developments. Page 12.

*Regular Features*


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**KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS**

**Following is the explanation of abbreviations and signs used in drilling reports, completions, etc.: *—dry, abandoned well; ‡—salt water; †—junked and abandoned; ¶—million cubic feet of gas; abn—abandoned; bbls—barrels; b. s.—basic sediment; cas—casing; co—cleaning out; dk—derrick; dr—drilling; fsh—fishing; ft—feet; in—inches; lcn—location; m—milling; N. S. E. W.—North, South, East, West; r—reaming; sd—shut down; sdtr—sidetracking; sp—spudded; sr—straight reaming; std—standardizing; sw—salt water; td—total depth; ur—under reaming; wo—workover; wosr—waiting on standard rig.**

### Use of Cement

In shutting off water in oil wells, the use of cement is becoming more general in practice and a recent investigation shows how different cements increase or reduce the efficiency of the method. The second article dealing with this subject will be found on page 27.

### Heating the Derrick

A few joints of second hand pipe, some fittings and the wasted steam from the engine or pump will serve to make work on the derrick more comfortable and directly increase the efficiency of the derrick man. A scheme used by one North Texas operator. Page 34.

### Starting Right

U. S. Production for the month of January shows a decrease of more than 5,000,000 barrels with a corresponding let-up in drilling activity. The price started up, too. Page 14.

### Looking for More

Mid-Continent producers are confident that further increases in the posted price of crude oil will be forthcoming within the next few weeks. Page 17.

### Up in Canada

Negotiations between the Royal Dutch Shell interests and the Hudson Bay Company may result in British oil interests having an active part in development work in the Canadian West. Page 56.

### Reagan County

Three new locations have been announced by the Big Lake Oil Company to be started immediately in the same section with the discovery well. The two wells brought in on this same section recently are holdng up. See page 66.

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# Red Heads *and* Dead Heads

"Hey, what's the idea of them birds all wandering 'round in that brush with them tongs?" hollers the new line foreman. "Don't they know it's time to quit?"

"They are hiding their tongs, sir," says the timekeeper.

"Afeared somebody's going to walk off with an armful of them 10-inch, are they?" asks the foreman.

"It isn't that, sir," explains the timekeeper. There are two makes of tongs on this job—the boys call them RED HEADS and DEAD HEADS—and when one gets his hands on a RED HEAD he's mighty careful somebody else doesn't swap with him."

"Can't blame 'em much at that," replies the foreman. "S'pose you wire the office t'night and ask Gus to send us six pairs of 10-inch Genuine TRANSIT tongs with RED HEADS."

## NATIONAL TRANSIT
### Pump & Machine Company

**OIL CITY, PA.**

*District Offices*

**New York Philadelphia Pittsburgh Cleveland Kansas City Houston and Denver**

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# THE OIL WEEKLY

An International Oil Publication for Oil Producers

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# *LaFollette Loose Again*

THE announcement made by Senator LaFollette before the United States Senate and carried in news dispatches, that he intends shortly to present legislation designed to regulate the oil industry, is not news. Everyone at all conversant with the situation as regards the political aspirations of certain barnstormers who seek to use oil as a means of arriving at selfish ends, has known that the fizzle of the previous "investigation" conducted under the direction of the ambitious Senator from Wisconsin would not deter him in his quixotic campaign.

The upheaval caused by the sensational investigation of the leasing of the naval oil reserves has kindled a fire to which the self-seeking politician can easily add fuel, and Mr. LaFolette will only be taking advantage of his opportunity when he inaugurates a move for government regulation of the entire industry at this time.

Fortunately the best thought of this country in and out of the legislative halls, is opposed to the idea of governmental regulation of industry. The leaders of the oil industry have pointed out repeatedly that such regulation as regards this industry would be ruinous to it, and now we have the same thought coming from a man, known internationally as an authority on industrial questions. Isaac F. Marcosson was speaking from knowledge gained through personal investigation, national and world-wide, when he said in a speech at Tulsa, recently:

"For years the American Oil Industry has neglected two great constructive opportunities. They grow out of the fact that the industry has left its publicity to the crooks, faker and grafters on the one hand, and to the enemies of the Standard Oil Company on the other. In consequence, the average man everywhere has got the impression that the oil industry is a game and is constantly trying to 'put something over.'

"The truth of the matter is, and I speak out of a long experience with industries all over the world, that the American Oil Industry is not surpassed by any other in the romance of its conception, in the drama of its development and in the high courage and character of the men who have made it possible. Speaking as a layman, the American oil industry to me is a great American epic—an epic of hardship, trial and hazard that ranks with the kindling narrative of the winning of the West. What the covered wagon means in American history of the expression of the hardships of the pioneers, so does the oil well stand as the symbol of the courage of the 'wildcatter.'

"The greatest menace that confronts the oil industry today is the probability of Government regulation. Such a procedure would not only be disastrous for the industry itself but would work a nation-wide hardship. The average man does not realize that gasoline today stokes alike the furnaces of war and peace; that it is indispensable to trade and transport and that, furthermore, a Government regulation of industry would sterilize initiative and eliminate competition.

"The American Oil Industry is perfectly capable of regulating itself if it is let alone. The tragedy of the world and the reason why Europe is still shell-shocked is because every great economic problem, including the master problem, which is German reparations—has been perverted into a political problem instead. The corn-fed politicians at Washington, and by them I mean the LaFollettes, the Brookharts and all the others of that breed, are trying to do the same thing with oil, tax reduction and other vital issues in the United States. In other words they are seeking to debauch and disrupt a great industry for selfish political ends.

"The American oil industry proved during the American participation in the World War that it could co-operate for a common victory on the battlefield. The antidote for Government regulation, as well as the formula for a sane stabilization of the industry, lies in making this co-operation permanent."


The OIL WEEKLY wants only such subscribers as are engaged in the oil producing or pipe line business, or sub-branches of the producing and pipe line business. It has no desire for investor circulation, and it reserves the right and will exercise the right to reject subscriptions coming from persons whose only interest in the oil industry is through the purchase of oil stock.

R. L. DUDLEY, Publisher.

# Teapot Inquiry Monopolizes Senate's Time

## Testimony insinuates scandal in high places; counsel employed for thorough legal investigation

**Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.**—Without a dissenting vote the senate today adopted a resolution directing the president to immediately institute and prosecute action for the annulment and cancellation of the oil leases and contracts. Ninety senators voted.

Discussion of the Teapot Dome lease practically monopolized the time of the senate for the week following Doheny's testimony that he had loaned Fall $100,000. In the house, too, there was considerable discussion of the matter following the president's statement, and a fund of $100,000 was voted to enable him to employ counsel to investigate any possible illegalities.

On January 29, President Coolidge announced that he had selected Silas H. Strawn, a republican, of Chicago, and Thomas W. Gregory of Austin, Texas, attorney general during President Wilson's administration, as special counsel. On the same day Secretary of the Navy Denby denied that he would resign from the cabinet as a result of charges made against him in connection with the oil leases, and stated that he courted an investigation of his conduct in that connection.

*By Clarence L. Linz*

Efforts to bring Former Secretary Fall before the investigating committee again were blocked by statements from his physicians that he was physically unfit for such an ordeal, and the committee appointed three disinterested physicians to examine him and report upon his condition. Meantime, the house Naval Affairs committee began an investigation of the leases and questioned Rear Admirals Latimer, Gregory and Griffin regarding the oil storage construction at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Four resolutions have been introduced in the senate to deal with the matter, in addition to those originally submitted by Senator Caraway. Two resolutions introduced by Senator Walsh of Montana provide for the cancellation of the Sinclair and Doheny leases and also of the Standard Oil Company lease in the Elk Hills reserve of California. Resolutions written by Senators Robinson and Wheeler, democrats, call upon the president to request the resignation of Secretary Denby and Attorney General Daugherty. Cancellation of the leases is also sought in measures introduced in the house of representatives.

Tainting with suspicion high government officials, furnishing fuel for a political issue, and a scandal surpassing in magnitude even those of the Veterans' Bureau and of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the last chapters are now being written in the Teapot Dome oil lease. Revocation of that lease, and of the lease of the California naval reserves to Edward L. Doheny, and a thorough investigation by the Department of Justice are threatened as the climax to an inquiry of many months' duration by a special investigating committee appointed by the senate.

### The Naval Oil Reserves

The naval oil reserves in question were set aside by executive order some 10 years ago, when it became evident that in the future the navy would have to depend more upon oil than upon coal as a fuel. Many efforts were made to take these reserves away from the government, for exploitation by private capital, and eventually the situation developed to a point where Navy Department officials feared that much of the oil would be lost by draining through wells drilled outside the boundaries of the reserves. The experiences of the war, too, brought about a realization that oil reserves were of value only when above ground, and steps were planned that would put these oil reserves in a place where they would be accessible immediately in case of need.

By an executive order in 1921, control of the naval oil reserves was transferred from the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Interior. This step, it was explained at the time, was in line with President Harding's opinion that all public land should be administered by one government department, the Interior Department, but was taken, testimony at the hearings by the senate investigating committee disclosed, in opposition to the views of high naval officers, who believed that the navy should not relinquish its hold upon this oil.

### Lease to Sinclair

Less than a year later, without the cabinet discussion which one would think an operation of this magnitude deserved, it was later charged, Secretary of the Interior Fall signed a lease turning the Teapot Dome oil field over to Harry F. Sinclair and his associates, who had organized the Mammoth Oil Company for its exploitation. This lease was signed on April 7, 1922. It covered the entire area of Naval Reserve No. 3, with graduated royalties running up to 50 per cent, according to the production and specific gravity of the oil. It provided for the drilling of at least 20 wells within a limited time, for the construction of a pipe line from the field to existing pipe lines in Missouri, for the exchange of crude for fuel oils, the latter for naval purposes,

# *Politicians' Picnic*

THE STARTLING revelations of the Teapot Dome investigation at Washington are providing a real picnic for the politicians both in and out of the party in power, and incidentally presents excuse for loud mouthings about the oil industry in general.

The deplorable part of the situation from the standpoint of the industry is that the industry as a whole will be called upon by the public, at the promptings of the politicians, to bear some of the aspersion directed toward those members of the oil fraternity whose acts in connection with the leases involved have been the target of unsavory insinuations.

For one thing it is apparent that any scandal which can be uncovered in connection with oil is a toothsome morsel for the members of our national legislative bodies; for instance, witness the stir that now exists and the passiveness with which the recent scandal in another branch of the government has been ignored.

Whether or not the leases were properly handled, or whether official acts in that connection were questionable, is not for us to decide here. The politicians who will seek to better their positions through this upheaval will attend to all that, and the regretable thing is that in attending to it before the public, they will so act as to further prejudice the public mind against the oil industry as a whole.

Already it has been made to appear that there has been an organized raid upon the public domain, when the fact is that the full investigation can probably show no more than that the parties who received the grants got no more than could have been secured by any other parties who might have been in position to receive them. The only suspicion of scandal is in the side transactions which have been so insinuatingly mentioned in connection with Mr. Fall's personal financial affairs.

Since the government has such good press service and the help of the politicians in telling the story to the American public, this is one time when the oil industry needs a champion who could disseminate through the daily press that the sins which might have been committed in Wyoming and California should not be laid at the door of the oil industry.

and for the delivery of navy specified fuel oil at points designated by the navy, from Guantanamo, Cuba, to the northeast corner of the United States. It provided for a line of credit under which, in exchange for the crude oil, ample storage for the fuel oil was to be provided without cash outlay by the government at any point fixed by the Navy Department along the coasts described. It provided that the lessee should, at such or any other points, at its own expense without obligation on the part of the navy, provide gasoline, kerosene, lubricating and cylinder oil at market prices. It provided prior right of transportation for all governmental oils, not only from Teapot Dome, but from the Salt Creek field, even prior to the uses of the pipe lines by the lessee. It made the pipe line when built a common carrier for all government oils.

For more than a year prior to the signing of the lease, the Secretaries of the Interior and the Navy had under consideration the handling of the two naval oil reserves in California, and the naval oil reserve in Wyoming, with the idea of working out a policy which would secure the greatest conservation and benefit for the navy of the oil in such reserves, and secure to the navy an available storage of fuel oil at convenient points readily accessible wherever and whenever needed, particularly for future needs, it was explained a few days following the signing of the contract by Edward C. Finney, acting Secretary of the Interior, and Secretary of the Navy Denby, in a letter to the president of the senate. Crude oil, it was pointed out, was not for the use by the navy as fuel in an unrefined state, and before being available for storage and naval use must be placed in the form of fuel oil. Experts stated that the storage of fuel oil in suitable tanks resulted in practically no loss from evaporation, so that this action was perfectly feasible.

### Reserves Drained

At this time the naval reserves in California had, by drilling and production on privately owned land adjoining, already been drained to a very large extent, involving a loss to the government of millions of barrels of oil, it was stated, and from a careful geological study recently made by an expert of the department, it was found that the Teapot Dome was menaced with a similar drainage danger. Because the Teapot Dome field lies in the interior, and was not connected with pipe lines at any point on the seacoast, or with pipe line systems then existing, the oil from the Wyoming Naval Reserve was not available for naval use, while the Salt Creek field, lying immediately contiguous to that reserve, threatened its drainage. These considerations led the two departments to arrange the contract under which the Teapot Dome field was to be exploited.

No sooner had the details of the contract been made public than it was the subject of bitter attack from many sources. It was immediately charged that the Secretary of the Interior had violated the government custom of disposing of property by competitive bidding; it was also alleged that the danger of drainage from outside sources was not as great as had been held to be the case, and shortly insinuations began to creep in that other factors than the safety of the navy's oil had played a part in the lease.

The matter was brought up in the senate first by Senator Kendrick of Wyoming, who asked that the Secretaries of the Interior and Navy be requested to furnish information regarding the disposition which was to be made of the naval reserves, and then by Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin, who demanded a sweeping inquiry, and charged that advance information of the signing of the lease had netted speculators $30,000,000 on the New York Stock Exchange.

### Senate Action

A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Interior to furnish the senate with copies of all oil leases on the naval reserves, with full information regarding such leases, and authorizing the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys to investigate the entire subject of leases upon naval oil reserves "with particular reference to the protection of the rights and equities of the government of the United States and the preservation of its natural resources." Shortly after the adoption of this resolution, a special subcommittee composed of Senators Smoot of Utah, Lenroot of Wisconsin, Ladd of North Dakota, Jones of New Mexico, and Walsh of Montana, began an inquiry which was not completed until this month.

The subcommittee studied all the correspondence and papers in the files of the Navy and Interior departments, had a thorough survey of the field made by James O. Lewis, formerly of the Bureau of Mines, and then a consulting engineer and geologist at Tulsa, and Frederick G. Clapp, and held hearings during the course of which large sums of money were mentioned as having passed into the possession of Secretary of the Interior Fall, who had later resigned from the Cabinet, first as loans having come from Harry F. Sinclair, or Edward B. McLean, the personal friend of the late President Harding, and of Mr. Fall, and later as having been loaned to Mr. Fall by Edward L. Doheny, a statement which Mr. Doheny himself admitted.

In the meantime, however, the former Secretary of the Interior had denied having received any money as loans or otherwise from any persons mentioned in the inquiry. Edward L. Doheny and Albert B. Fall had been partners together as prospectors in the Southwest many years before either had acquired the high positions they later held, and Mr. Doheny declared that the loan made to Mr. Fall was one which was made on the basis of that old friendship.

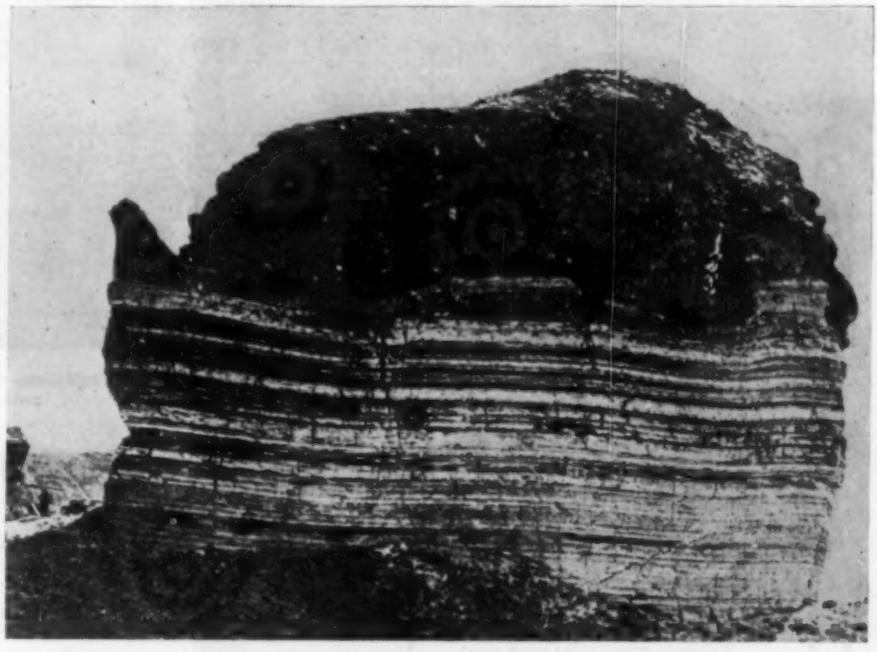
### Sensational Testimony

The final weeks of the committee's hearings were repiete with sensations. Edward B. McLean admitted that he had made a loan to the former secretary, but stated that the checks had been returned to him uncashed. Harry F. Sinclair denied having made any loans, but Archibald B. Roosevelt, son of the late Theodore Roosevelt, and the vice president of a Sinclair company, declared that he had been informed by H. C. Wahlberg, for many years Mr. Sinclair's confidential secretary, that Mr. Sinclair had made a mysterious payment of $68,000 to the foreman of the Fall ranch, a statement which Mr. Wahlberg denied, declaring that he had mentioned "six or eight cows" and Mr. Roosevelt had misinterpreted it as being "sixty-eight thousand." Mr. Roosevelt told the committee that he had resigned as vice president of the Union Petroleum Company because of his suspicions regarding the Teapot Dome matter.

Other testimony introduced during the hearings showed that former Sec-

(Continued on page 16)

## Where Teapot Dome Got Its Name



The large rock shaped very much like a teapot is located near the top of the famous Wyoming structure

—Photo by International News Reel.

A recent picture of the Burbank field in Oklahoma, where drilling restrictions have just been lifted and most prolific sections in the Mid-Continent, offers great

# U. S. Production Off 5,000,000 Barrels

## A corresponding decrease in field activity is also shown for first month in 1924

DECLINES in drilling activity in all parts of the country for the first month of the new year have brought production for all districts down more than 5,000,000 barrels. Statistics show that all districts of the United States produced 58,428,671 barrels of oil during January against 63,554,474 barrels in December.

There was a corresponding decrease in field statistics for the month just closed. Completions were fewer in January by more than 500, and the total number of producers reported from all districts was approximately one-half as great as the number reported for December. Initial production dropped from 224,794 barrels during December to 71,781 barrels in January.

Texas is responsible for the greatest part of the big decrease. The Corsicana-Powell field dropped steadily during the first part of the month, bringing the total decline in Texas production to more than 2,000,000 barrels over what it was during December. California showed more than 1,000,000 barrels less oil for the month just ended than for December, likewise, and there was a decline of approximately 400,000 barrels from Oklahoma.

Crude advances have stimulated activities in practically all districts and reports for the last week of the month indicate extensive drilling campaigns soon to be under way. Already, production figures are taking upward trends in several fields, and it is not unlikely that increases will continue from now on.

### Gain in Oklahoma

Oklahoma production figures for the month of January show that 335,427 barrels of oil have been added over the previous month. This increase can, in the major part, be attributed to the abrogation of the Burbank shut down plan on January 10.

A general stimulus to drilling activities has affected the operations to such an extent that it is noticeable. The recent second advance in crude oil prices by major companies, with one exception, and the bringing in of a number of new wells in many different parts of the state are perhaps the biggest incentives for the operator to go forward with drilling and completing their wells.

Of course, the Burbank completions have held the interest throughout the month of January, however, the Roxana well in Lincoln County and the discovery of a new lime pool in the Osage by the Atlantic Oil Producing company must be regarded as important happenings in Oklahoma oil history. Several more important things have happened during the month which might be regarded; the opening up of the Wewoka pool again, the number of increased operations, the advances in crude prices and the number of new locations for proven and wildcat wells are big factors in determining the optimistic era now in effect.

All in all, Oklahoma has had one of its greatest months.

### Corsicana Now Quiet

Except for a few completions along the edges of the producing structure and several shallow oil and gas wells, the Corsicana-Powell field in East Central Texas offered very little new activity during January. The production of the field continued its downward trend until the second week in January when it reached a low level of 80,000 barrels daily. Inclement weather and bad roads contributed to this slump in production, as many wells were standing idle during the first half of the month and could not be equipped to pump because of weather conditions. The return of favorable weather soon reflected a rise in daily production, and toward the close of January the daily

#### JANUARY U. S. PRODUCTION

Following is the gross estimated production of crude oil in the United States for the month of January as compiled by The OIL WEEKLY:

| | |
|---|---|
| California | 21,218,973 |
| Texas | 10,217,860 |
| Oklahoma | 11,473,279 |
| Mountain States | 4,309,105 |
| Arkansas | 3,797,049 |
| Eastern States | 3,296,075 |
| Kansas | 2,111,758 |
| Louisiana | 1,804,572 |
| Total | 58,428,671 |

#### UNITED STATES FIELD STATISTICS

Following are the completions, showing producers, gas wells, failures and initial production of crude by states, except California, and Mountain States, for the month of January, as compiled by The OIL WEEKLY:

| States— | Completions | Producers | Gas Wells | Failures | Init. Prod. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oklahoma | 180 | 94 | 28 | 58 | 29,306 |
| Kansas | 23 | 12 | 2 | 9 | 1,772 |
| Kentucky | 80 | 55 | 7 | 18 | 1,042 |
| Mississippi | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | ..... |
| New York | 22 | 21 | .. | 1 | 75 |
| Ohio | 105 | 36 | 34 | 35 | 554 |
| Pennsylvania | 91 | 75 | 14 | 2 | 258 |
| Tennessee | 9 | .. | .. | 9 | ... |
| West Virginia | 94 | 16 | 68 | 10 | 1 50 |
| Louisiana | 30 | 25 | .. | 5 | 1,127 |
| Illinois | 6 | 4 | .. | 2 | 118 |
| Indiana | 5 | 1 | .. | 4 | 15 |
| Arkansas | 96 | 77 | .. | 19 | 10,415 |
| Texas | 184 | 138 | .. | 46 | 26,949 |
| Total | 926 | 554 | 153 | 219 | 71,781 |

#### PAST TWELVE MONTHS

The record for the past twelve months is an interesting study for comparison purposes, the following table giving field statistics for all states in the Union with the exception of the Mountain States and California:

| Month— | Completions | Producers | Gas wells | Failures | Initial Prod. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| February | 1,472 | 879 | 194 | 450 | 191,852 |
| March | 1,804 | 1,083 | 207 | 514 | 293,829 |
| April | 1,703 | 1,134 | 184 | 385 | 270,593 |
| May | 2,006 | 1,369 | 170 | 467 | 289,299 |
| June | 2,379 | 1,634 | 166 | 584 | 418,249 |
| July | 1,919 | 1,256 | 172 | 511 | 420,546 |
| August | 1,210 | 939 | 189 | 364 | 506,815 |
| September | 1,546 | 990 | 292 | 264 | 631,453 |
| October | 1,078 | 633 | 181 | 264 | 396,135 |
| November | 1,038 | 760 | 25 | 253 | 562,231 |
| December | 1,447 | 1,032 | 50 | 355 | 224,794 |
| January, 1924. | 926 | 554 | 153 | 219 | 71,781 |

production has increased more than 20,000 barrels a day. The Burbank field, outside of being one of the possibilities for the natural gasoline manufacturer

Photo by Griggs, Bartlesville.

output of the field had climbed back to above 95,000 barrels daily.

Operators in the Corsicana-Powell field are preparing to launch an extensive wildcat drilling campaign along the fault zone extending for miles to the northeast of the field, and a number of tests have been contracted for to begin actual drilling early in the spring.

The Mexia-Currie district is credited with having produced approximately 1,251,665 barrels during January, as compared with 1,331,265 barrels during December. This indicates a decline of 120,400 barrels for the month, and is due to natural decline of the wells along with inclement weather.

### Resuming Drilling

Resumption of drilling operations in the North and Central West Texas district oil fields during January as a result of a number of advances in the posted price of crude and unusually heavy demand for all oil produced is generally believed to be the forerunner of an active drilling campaign throughout the district to overcome the loss in daily production sustained by nearly all the fields since last summer when prices hit their low level. The district as a whole registered another decline in production during January, with Wichita, Stephens and Young Counties dropping to the lowest levels in their histories as major oil producing areas, while only slight gains were made in monthly production in Archer and Eastland Counties. Except for the latter two counties, the revival in drilling activity has not been under way long enough to afford any appreciable amount of new production, and a general upward trend in monthly output is not anticipated until spring.

Archer County continues to lead all sections in volume of drilling, as well as new production, and during January reported 65 completions, of which 49 were oil producers with a combined initial production of 8594 barrels. This county is almost covered with wildcat operations, while the territory already proven for production is being drilled up rapidly. Many of the wildcat tests are going down in close vicinity of old dry holes, which were drilled years ago when drillers passed up the thin oil sand now furnishing the bulk of the county's output in anticipation of thick oil producing horizons similar to those in Burkburnett and Electra. The demand for Archer County acreage has served to boost the prices on wildcat and proven leases to almost prohibitive sums, and wildcat blocks are no longer available for a test without a bonus in money.

The Shappell district, located north of Holliday and along the Archer-Wichita County line, registered a few new oil producers during January from the 1800 foot sand, and gives promise of expanding over a wide area, with trend of production probably to the south. The Electra field added only seven small wells during January, while only five producers were reported from the Burkburnett district. Many of the Electra and Burkburnett operators have obtained holdings in Archer County recently, and are concentrating their efforts on the latter section because of lower drilling costs per well and greater flush production, while in Electra and Burkburnett the drilling taking place is mostly on inside locations.

Among the completions reported from Eastland and Stephens Counties during January, a number had been shut down on the top of the pay for weeks awaiting the return of more favorable crude prices and were drilled in when crude reached the $1.75 price for the highest grade.

### Wildcatting in Kansas

In comparison to the months of November and December of 1923, Kansas has had a very quiet month in January. However, the reaction of the new completions in four different parts of the state have hardly had time to have much effect on drilling activities.

Handicapped by two weeks of freezing weather at which time the water pipes on drilling rigs in many parts of the state were frozen to such an extent that it was impossible to "carry on," the state as a whole is showing an increase in drilling activities.

The Greenwood pool has, perhaps, held the center of the stage throughout the state, there being a number of new producing wells added to the field.

Wildcatting is getting the biggest "play" in Kansas and it is more than likely that many successful completions will be reported during the next few months. The Valerius well, the Waite Phillips well, the Wilson & Martin well and the Hitchcock well are all holding up in production, which means that new fields have been opened up and many new locations have already, or will be, made.

The latest report that Hipple and Childs have a showing of oil in their wildcat well in Rice County is attracting much attention.

## Kansas

JANUARY MONTHLY PRODUCTION BY FIELDS

| Field— | Barrels |
|---|---|
| El Dorado | 527,403 |
| Greenwood | 415,028 |
| Elbing and Peabody | 316,975 |
| Fox-Bush | 194,253 |
| Blankenship | 120,701 |
| Augusta and Douglas | 107,818 |
| Florence and Covert | 81,295 |
| Leon and Weaver | 41,385 |
| Other fields | 306,900 |
| Total | 2,111,758 |

JANUARY FIELD STATISTICS

| County— | Completions | Producers | Gas Wells | Failures | Initial Prod. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cowley | 5 | 4 | 1 | .. | 545 |
| Elk | 3 | .. | 1 | 2 | .... |
| Greenwood | 13 | 7 | .. | 6 | 1,220 |
| Butler | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 7 |
| Sumner | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .... |
| Totals | 23 | 12 | 2 | 9 | 1,772 |

## Arkansas

| Field— | Completions | Producers | Gas wells | Failures | Init. Prod. | Monthly Prod. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| El Dorado | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | ... | 496,682 |
| El Dorado East Field | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | ... | *230,000 |
| Irma | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 300 | 18,045 |
| Smackover | 78 | 69 | .. | 9 | 9,890 | 2,958,237 |
| Stephens | 6 | 6 | .. | .. | 225 | 94,085 |
| Wildcats | 8 | .. | .. | 8 | ... | ..... |
| Total | 96 | 77 | .. | 19 | 10,415 | 3,797,049 |

## Louisiana

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anse La Butte | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 341 |
| Bellevue | 8 | 8 | .. | .. | 290 | 176,576 |
| Bull Bayou | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 156,302 |
| Caddo | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 17 | 313,441 |
| Edgerly | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11,656 |
| Elm Grove | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 5 | 32,302 |
| Evangeline | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20,243 |
| Haynesville | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 650,548 |
| Homer | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 276,476 |
| Monroe | 10 | 10 | .. | .. | 133 | ..... |
| Oakland | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 300 | ..... |
| Sarepta | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 77 | ..... |
| Vinton | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 166,687 |
| Wildcats | 6 | 1 | .. | 5 | 300 | ..... |
| Total | 30 | 25 | .. | 5 | 1122 | 1,804,572 |

(Continued on page 74)

## Monument for Hughes

SUGGESTION that the oil industry build a monument to Howard R. Hughes, who invented and developed the rotary rock bit which bears his name, is contained in a letter received by The OIL WEEKLY from a South Texas operator.

That Mr. Hughes has made possible the development of the oil producing business in rotary territory to a remarkable degree is at once apparent. The OIL WEEKLY would like to hear from its readers as to the possibility of erecting such a monument as is suggested in the following letter which is the letter referred to above:

"The OIL WEEKLY,
"Houston, Texas.
"Dear Sirs:—

"A few days ago one of Houston's citizens passed away. The oil industry cannot afford to let this man's death go unnoticed. Howard Hughes did more to perfect the rotary system of well drilling than any one man in the world, and I do not see how we can let him go and not erect some monument which will tell to the world what he did to further the development of the oil industry. There is not a member of any branch of the business who will not give him the credit he is entitled to have. Put this matter up to your readers so they will be reminded of what we should do. If you do so do not use my name as having mentioned it, but whenever the members of the industry decide to erect suitable memorial to him I will gladly help to the extent of One Hundred Dollars, and I am one of the smallest operators. I yet remember my first rock of any consequence; it required forty days to go through it and Howard Hughes made it easy to do the job in less than forty hours.

"Wishing you success, I am, yours very truly. * * *"

### Teapot Inquiry
### Monopolizes Senate's Time

(Continued from page 13)

retary Fall had paid taxes which he had been unable to pay for a number of years on his New Mexico ranch, that he had made numerous very expensive improvements thereto, and that his expenditures indicated that he had suddenly received large sums of money.

#### Doheny Loans $100,000

Admitting a loan to the former secretary of $100,000, and that he had expected to make not less than $100,000,000 from his lease of the naval oil reserves in California, Mr. Doheny declared that the loan had no relation to any of the oil transactions, which transpired at a later date, that it was made by him personally, and that he was willing to cancel the lease if such action would clear Mr. Fall of any suspicion.

As the hearings progressed and it became evident that the leases, not only of the Teapot Dome field, but of the California reserves as well, were achieving the dimensions of an administration scandal, Senator Thaddeus H. Caraway, democrat, of Arkansas, sought in the senate to have the leases cancelled. Resolutions providing for the cancellation of the lease of the Mammoth Oil Company, and of the lease of the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company, the latter signed April 25, 1922, were introduced by Senator Caraway on January 7. In his resolutions he declared the leases were against the public interest, were made by private negotiations, and attempted "to appropriate public revenues."

#### Cancellation sought

Later, new resolutions were introduced by Senator Walsh providing for the cancellation of the leases and authorizing and requesting the president "immediately to cause suits to be instituted for the annulment and cancellation" of the leases and "to enjoin the further extraction of oil from the said reserves under the said leases, or from the territory covered by the same; and he is further authorized and requested to employ special counsel who shall have charge of the prosecution of such litigation, anything in this statute touching the powers of the attorney general, or the Department of Justice notwithstanding."

In discussing these resolutions on the floor of the senate, Mr. Caraway declared that more than $100,000,000 was to be spent by the Navy Department in providing storage, under the program of which the lease was a part, which expenditures were to be made directly by the department without asking the approval of congress.

That this sum of money was to be spent by the Navy Department without the sanction of congress was admitted by Senator Walsh of Montana, a leading member of the investigating subcommittee. The testimony taken by the subcommittee, he stated, disclosed that it takes about two barrels of oil to pay for one barrel of construction; that is to say, if tanks were constructed adequate for 100,000 barrels of oil, it would take 200,000 barrels of oil with which to pay for that construction. So it could easily be seen that the government would get in actual oil in the tanks, only one-third of the royalty oil which it gets out of the ground; and that royalty oil up to the present time, he said, has not exceeded over 16 or 17 per cent. It was at this point that Attorney General Daugherty was directly brought into the case, for Senator Walsh declared that it was important that lawyers entirely independent of the Department of Justice should conduct the Teapot Dome prosecution, if any was made.

#### Daugherty Called to White House

Attorney General Daugherty, who was about to leave for Florida, was called to the White House by President Coolidge for a conference regarding the situation, and the president also gave the matter a great deal of consideration in conferences with other officials of the Department of Justice and members of congress. It was announced that President Coolidge was watching with the keenest interest the developments before the senate investigating committee, and was studying the possibility of punishing anyone guilty of violating the statutes and of annulling the leases, should evidence justifying such action be found.

Arriving in Florida, Mr. Daugherty sent a telegram to the White House urging upon the president the desirability of immediately appointing two outstanding lawyers who, as such, "shall at once take up all phases of the oil leases under investigation by the senate or others, and advise you as to the facts and laws justifying legal proceedings of any kind. As you know, I do not desire to evade any responsibility in this or other matters, but considering that Mr. Fall and I served in the cabinet together, this would be fair to you, to Mr. Fall and the American people, as well as to the attorney general, the Department of Justice and my associates and assistants therein."

This telegram, and other recent developments, set afloat rumors that Mr. Daugherty might soon retire, and that other members of the cabinet might also hand their resignations to the president.

#### President Takes Hand

Inquiry by President Coolidge convinced him that steps should be taken adequately to cope with the irregularities which appeared to have been connected with the transactions, and in a statement issued by him, he promised that every right of the people and the government will be protected.

"It is not for the president to determine criminal guilt or render judgment in civil causes; that is the function of the courts," he declared in a statement issued by him from the White House. "It is not for him to prejudge. I shall do neither. But when the facts are revealed to me that require action for the purpose of insuring the enforcement of either civil or criminal liability, such action will be taken. That is the province of the executive.

"Acting under my direction, the Department of Justice has been observing the course of the evidence which has been revealed at the hearings conducted by the senatorial committee investigating certain oil leases made on naval reserves which I believe warrants action for the purpose of enforcing the law and protecting the rights of the public. This is confirmed by reports made to me from the committee.

"If there has been any crime, it must be prosecuted. If there has been any property of the United States illegally transferred or leased, it must be recovered.

"I feel the public is entitled to know that in the conduct of such action no one is shielded for any party, political or other reasons. As I understand, men are involved who belong to both political parties, and having been advised by the Department of Justice that it is in accord with former precedents, I propose to employ special counsel of high rank drawn from both political parties to bring action for the enforcement of the law.

# More Price Increases Expected in Oklahoma

## Lifting of drilling restrictions and announcement of sale indicate good condition

**Tulsa, Okla., Jan. 30.**—Crude market conditions continue favorable for further price advances in the Mid-Continent light oil area. Indications of this are seen in the announcement of the United States Interior Department of an auction sale of oil and gas leases on Osage Indian lands in March and also in the almost over night decision of the larger operators in the Burbank pool in Northern Oklahoma to entirely lift all restrictions as to field activity.

Then, too, premium paying for crude of good grade is becoming more widespread, particularly in the Osage and in Tonkawa.

Crude oil production in Oklahoma is on the upgrade and with all bars to development work put aside the upward trend likely will be more pronounced as spring advances the coming of open weather. The Burbank pool, which has been subjected, up until about three weeks ago to stringent drilling regulations, is being opened up again and a total of 62 wells was started within the last 10 days in Osage County, of which 20 are outside of Burbank. Production in the Osage, including Burbank, is expected to show a marked increase as the new field activity gets under way. Tonkawa, which showed a gain week before last, caused largely by the return of more favorable weather and the cleaning out of a large number of wells in the pool, slipped down last week with a loss in crude output.

Marland and Champlin Refining continue to top the list of premium payers, the former in reality having established a new grade for Tonkawa crude testing 42 gravity and better which still is being maintained following the last price adjustment of the Prairie and Sinclair. Marland's price for oil of this gravity is 15 cents above the top price paid by the major purchasing agencies, while Champlin in order to assure a continuous supply of high grade Garber, Billings and Tonkawa oil is paying 50 cents above the posted scale. Of the independent crude buyers in Oklahoma, a number are offering price inducements to producers. The Consolidated Pipe Line Company is paying a premium for oil in the Okmulgee district and is reported as paying as high as 30 cents premium in the Osage country while the Tonkawa Refining Company (Constantin interests) are offering a bounty for Tonkawa oil. Johnson Oil and Refining Company is topping the posted price with a small premium and the Clayton Refining Company of Dallas is buying Osage crude at a price 25 cents above the Prairie's schedule. This oil is being run to North Texas by the Texas Pipe Line Company.

In Kansas, as is usually the case, the payment of premiums largely is confined to the small interests who are forced to insure a crude supply through excess prices for their oil. So far as is known neither Derby nor White Eagle are paying a premium and neither is the Skelly Oil Company at Eldorado. Both the Derby and Skelly are moving spirits in the new Refiners' Oil and Pipe Line Company, chartered under the laws of the Sunflower state, to purchase and transport crude. The resumption of activities at the Wichita plant of the Sterling Oil and Refining Company, which has been shut down at the direction of receivers, affords an additional outlet for production in the vicinity. The plant is being run at about two-thirds of its former crude capacity.

A close observer of the crude oil market ventures the opinion that the increasing inability of some refiners to obtain a sufficient supply of crude oil in the end is reacting to their especial benefit. In explanation of this opinion it is pointed out that at about this time last year refiners literally were almost falling over one another in their attempts to line up available crude sources with the result, now so well known, that an over abundance of refined oil, including motor fuel, was on hand when the summer gasoline season actually was ushered in. This accumulation of stocks acted as a millstone about the necks of these same refiners virtually throughout the remainder of the year. So it would be now, perhaps, were it not for the firmness of the open crude market and the alertness of the larger crude buyers. Quite a number of independent crude buyers admit that they cannot obtain enough crude. These are the ones who are the most benefitted at the present time by present conditions. Says this selfsame observer: "The moral is quite obvious."

It is interesting to observe the underlying causes which have conspired to bring about the recent advance in West Coast crude, the crude that proved the fly last year in the ointment of so many Mid-Continent and Eastern producers as well as crude handling agencies. States the Standard Oil Company (California) in justification of their act: "These advances are the result of continued increase in consumption of petroleum products and the rapidly declining production of crude oil, which condition has already been reflected in advanced prices for these products in markets readily supplied from California by tank ship at a low cost." This advance in West Coast crude was the first change in the price by the Standard since October 9, 1923.

Pennsylvania crudes have reached the same level as that prevailing in February of last year, which was the high mark of 1923. Further advances likely will bring oil in the Appalachian region to the $5 level as comparatively speaking the East is experiencing a mild winter with an unusual consumption of gasoline and lubricating oils. This condition has increased considerably the demand for Pennsylvania crude. A number of crude handling agencies in the East now are reporting their oil storage at capacity.

A deal involving a quantity of crude oil and gasoline has been pending between Marland Oil Company and Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) but no official announcement has been made here as yet concerning consummation. It is known that negotiations along this line have been in progress for some time between the two concerns.

### CONDENSED U. S. PRODUCTION

The daily average production of the fields of the United States for the past week follows:

| State— | Barrels |
|---|---|
| Mid-Continent (Oklahoma, Kansas, and North Texas) | 703,143 |
| California | 691,750 |
| Oklahoma | 387,223 |
| Texas | 343,270 |
| Mountain States | 143,100 |
| Arkansas | 113,645 |
| Eastern States | 107,000 |
| Kansas | 67,550 |
| Louisiana | 59,650 |
| Total | 1,913,188 |

## California Shipments to East Coast Show Big Gain

**Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 36.**—During the week ending January 25, 28 tankers left Los Angeles harbor carrying 1,739,199 barrels of crude, 286,225 barrels of fuel oil, 10,045 barrels of gasoline and 72,401 barrels of dsitillate, the last named cargo going to Philadelphia.

Of the total crude moved, 1,230,423 barrels went to Atlantic Coast points. The interesting part of this movement is that eight tankers moved with 741,209 barrels of crude from Los Angeles harbor to Bayonne, Standard of New Jersey point.

Record for the week follows:

| | Last Week | Previous Week |
|---|---|---|
| Tankers departed | 28 | 30 |
| Total crude | 1,739,199 | 1,209,351 |
| Total fuel | 286,225 | 607,998 |
| Total gasoline | 10,045 | 203,600 |
| Crude to Pacific | 508,776 | 398,713 |
| Fuel to Pacific | 74,125 | 129,000 |
| Gasoline to Pacific | 10,045 | 67,100 |
| Crude to Atlantic | 1,230,423 | 810,638 |
| Fuel to Atlantic | ..... | 47,000 |
| Fuel to foreign | 212,100 | 431,998 |
| Kerosene to foreign | ..... | 2,500 |
| Gasoline to foreign | ..... | 136,500 |

## Venezuela Oil Company Gets Well in Maracaibo

**Maracaibo, Venezuela, Jan. 30.**—Barroso 3, belonging to the Venezuela Oil Company, came in recently for approximately 4000 barrels. The pay was struck at 1460 feet. The well has been closed in until proper storage and pipe line facilities can be provided. Barroso 3 is located about 200 feet west of Barroso 2, only a short distance from holdings of the Crevle Syndicate's holdings. Both wells are located in the Maracaibo Basin.

# CRUDE OIL PRICE QUOTATIONS FOR ALL FIELDS

## Changes

Jan. 19.—The Indian Refining Company advanced both grades of Western Kentucky crude, 15 cents per barrel. The new prices are: Western Kentucky, light, $1.81 and Western Kentucky, heavy, $1.61.

Jan. 25.—The Joseph Seep Purchasing Agency advanced all grades of Eastern crudes from ten to twenty-five cents per barrel. Following are the new prices: New York Transit and Bradford District, $4.25, an increase of 25 cents; Somerset, light, $2.20, a twenty-five cent increase; Somerset, heavy, $2.00, up 25 cents; Cabel, $1.90, up 15 cents; Corning, $1.80, up 15 cents; and Ragland, $1.00 an increase of 10 cents a barrel.

Jan. 25.—The Humble Oil & Refining Company advanced both grades of Coastal Crude 15 cents a barrel. "A" grade now demands $1.65 and "B" grade $1.40.

Jan. 24.—A fifty cent premium over the Prairie Oil and Gas Company's prices in Garber, Billings and Tonkawa was posted by the Champlin Refining Company.

Jan. 30.—Eastern crudes were advanced 25 to 35 cents today by the Joseph Seep Purchasing Agency. The new prices follow: New York Transit and Bradford district, $4.50; All Pennsylvania grades, $4.00; Cabel, $2.05; Somerset, medium, $2.15 and Somerset, light, $2.35 per barrel. This is the second increase the Seep Agency has made in Eastern crudes in the past week.

## Current Postings

### EASTERN STATES

| | Feb. 2 1924 | Feb. 3 1923 |
|---|---|---|
| New York Transit | $4.50 | $ ... |
| Bradford (Pa.) | 4.50 | ... |
| Other Pennsylvania grades | 4.00 | 3.55 |
| Cabel | 2.05 | 2.41 |
| Ragland | 1.00 | 1.10 |
| Corning | 1.80 | 2.15 |
| *Somerset, heavy | 2.15 | 2.20 |
| *Somerset, light | 2.35 | 2.45 |

*Six cents above posted price since October 1, 1922.

### CENTRAL STATES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Illinois | $1.72 | $2.08 |
| Indiana | 1.73 | 2.08 |
| North Lima | 1.93 | 2.28 |
| South Lima | 1.93 | 2.28 |
| Plymouth | 1.10 | 1.45 |
| Lodi | 1.80 | ... |
| Princeton | 1.72 | 2.08 |
| Waterloo | 1.20 | 1.55 |
| Woster | 1.80 | 2.20 |
| Western Kentucky, light | $1.81 | $ ... |
| Western Kentucky, heavy | 1.61 | ... |

### MID-CONTINENT

(Prairie prices posted 1-19-24)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Below 33 gravity | $1.15 | $ ... |
| 33 to 35.9 gravity | 1.40 | ... |
| 36 to 38.9 gravity | 1.60 | ... |
| 39 gravity and above | 1.75 | ... |

(Magnolia prices posted 1-19-24)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Below 28 gravity | $ .75 | $ ... |
| 28 to 30.9 gravity | 1.00 | ... |
| 31 to 32.9 gravity | 1.15 | ... |
| 33 to 35.9 gravity | 1.40 | ... |
| 36 to 38.9 gravity | 1.60 | ... |
| 39 gravity and above | 1.75 | ... |

(Humble Oil & Refining Company's Prices posted 12-27-23)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 39 gravity and above | $1.40 | ... |
| 36 to 38.9 gravity | 1.30 | ... |
| 33 to 35.9 gravity | 1.15 | ... |
| 30 to 32.9 gravity | 1.00 | ... |
| Below 30 gravity | .90 | ... |

Texas Company's prices posted 1-10-24)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 39 gravity and above | $1.50 | ... |
| 36 to 38.9 gravity | 1.40 | ... |
| 33 to 35.9 gravity | 1.25 | ... |
| Below 33 gravity | 1.00 | ... |

### NORTH CENTRAL TEXAS

| | Feb. 2 1924 | Feb. 3 1923 |
|---|---|---|
| Corsicana (light) (Magnolia) | 1.60 | ... |
| Corsicana (light) (other companies) | 1.40 | 1.20 |
| Corsicana (heavy) | .75 | .70 |
| Thrall | 1.00 | 1.70 |
| Mexia | 1.60 | 1.80 |
| Currie | 1.75 | 2.20 |
| Rockdale-Minerva | 1.35 | 1.50 |

### SOUTH TEXAS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mirando | .75 | ... |

### SOMERSET

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Below 33 gravity | $1.15 | $ ... |
| 33 to 35.9 gravity | 1.40 | ... |
| 36 to 38.9 gravity | 1.60 | ... |
| 39 gravity and above | 1.75 | ... |

### GULF COAST

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Grade "A" | $1.65 | $ ... |
| Grade "B" at Blue Ridge, Hull and Pierce Junction | 1.40 | ... |

### LOUISIANA-ARKANSAS

Caddo

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 38 gravity and above | $1.50 | $ ... |
| 35 to 37.9 gravity | 1.40 | ... |
| 32 to 34.9 gravity | 1.30 | ... |
| Below 32 gravity | 1.15 | ... |

## Marland Stock Bought by Morgan, Merger Rumored

**New York, N. Y., Jan. 29.**—Approval expressed by stockholders of Marland Oil Company at a meeting in Wilmington, Delaware, January 24, of the sale of approximately 300,000 shares of the company's unissued stock to J. P. Morgan and Company at a price understood to be $30 a share, lends additional evidence to the talk going the rounds in financial circles here that the sale may make Marland the nucleus for one of the strongest independent oil companies in the country.

The activity of the Morgan house in the transaction and the recent reports of mergers involving Skelly Oil, Phillips Petroleum, Pierce Oil and others gives color to the proposed formation of the big independent, which would be backed by the strongest banking interest in the United States and one of the strongest in the whole world.

Both officials of Marland Oil Company and Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) deny that the Morgan transaction involved in any way the passing of control of the former company into the hands of the latter concern.

J. P. Morgan and Company also has been given an option on the purchase of an additional amount of unissued stock of Marland Oil, said to be approximately 335,000 shares, at a price of $40 a share. A substantial cash consideration is involved in this deal.

## INCREASE TAX VALUE OF STORED OIL

**Oklahoma City, Okla., Jan. 26.**—The Oklahoma state board of equalization has ordered an increase of 15 per cent in the taxable valuation of crude oil in storage more than five years and an increase of 10 per cent in the value of the oil stored from one to five years. Oil companies in the state are protesting the increase.

| | Feb. 2 1924 | Feb. 3 1923 |
|---|---|---|
| **Homer** | | |
| 35 gravity and above | 1.50 | ... |
| 33 to 34.9 gravity | 1.40 | ... |
| 31 to 32.9 gravity | 1.30 | ... |
| Below 31 gravity | 1.15 | ... |
| **Haynesville** | | |
| 33 gravity and above | 1.40 | ... |
| Below 33 gravity | 1.30 | ... |
| **Bull Bayou** | | |
| 38 gravity and above | 1.45 | 1.70 |
| 35 to 37.9 gravity | 1.30 | 1.60 |
| 32 to 34.9 gravity | 1.15 | 1.55 |
| De Soto crude | 1.50 | 1.90 |
| Crichton | 1.30 | 1.55 |
| Bellevue | 1.30 | 1.05 |
| Jennings | 1.65 | 1.25 |
| Vinton | 1.65 | 1.25 |
| Edgerly crude | 1.65 | 1.25 |
| **Smackover** | | |
| 26 gravity and above | 1.15 | ... |
| 25 to 25.9 gravity | 1.00 | ... |
| 24 to 24.9 gravity | .90 | ... |
| Below 24 gravity | .80 | ... |
| **El Dorado** | | |
| 33 gravity and above | 1.50 | ... |
| Below 33 gravity | 1.40 | ... |
| El Dorado East Field (Calion) | .80 | ... |
| **Stephens District (Atlantic)** | | |
| (Posted by Atlantic Oil Company 1.10-24) | | |
| 28 gravity and above 60 degrees | $1.20 | $ ... |
| 26 to 27.9 gravity at 60 degrees | 1.15 | ... |
| 23 to 25.9 gravity at 60 degrees | 1.00 | ... |
| Below 23 gravity at 60 degrees | .80 | ... |

### WYOMING-MONTANA

**Wyoming**

(Posted 1-21-24)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Elk Basin | $1.55 | $1.80 |
| Grass Creek | 1.55 | 1.80 |
| Rock Creek | 1.30 | 1.45 |
| Lance Creek | 1.50 | 1.80 |
| Mule Creek | .70 | 1.20 |
| Big Muddy | 1.10 | 1.35 |
| Salt Creek | 1.20 | 1.35 |
| Osage | 1.50 | 1.80 |
| Hamilton Dome | 1.40 | ... |
| Pilot Butte | 1.10 | ... |
| Landers | 1.10 | 1.00 |
| Torchlight-Greybull | 1.40 | 1.80 |
| **Montana** | | |
| Sunburst | .70 | ... |
| Cat Creek | 1.70 | 1.70 |

### CALIFORNIA

(Crude Oil Prices at the Well 1-22-24)

Los Angeles and Orange Counties

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 14 to 19.9 gravity | .85 | .60 |
| 20 to 20.9 gravity | .86 | .62 |
| 21 to 21.9 gravity | .87 | .65 |
| 22 to 22.9 gravity | .88 | .70 |
| 23 to 23.9 gravity | .89 | .75 |
| 24 to 24.9 gravity | .90 | .80 |
| 25 to 25.9 gravity | .91 | .85 |
| 26 to 26.9 gravity | .92 | .90 |
| 27 to 27.9 gravity | .93 | .95 |
| 28 to 28.9 gravity | .94 | 1.00 |
| 29 to 29.9 gravity | .95 | 1.05 |
| 30 to 30.9 gravity | .96 | 1.11 |
| 31 to 31.9 gravity | .97 | 1.17 |
| 32 to 32.9 gravity | .98 | 1.24 |
| 33 to 33.9 gravity | .99 | 1.31 |
| 34 to 34.9 gravity | 1.00 | 1.38 |
| 35 gravity and above | 1.01 | 1.45 |

### CANADIAN CRUDE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Petrolia | $2.33 | $2.58 |
| *Oil Springs | 2.25 | 2.65 |

*Plus 52½ cents bounty.

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## The National Supply Companies

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# Tidal Uses Master Meter on Gas Purchases

## Proration of runs made individual gauging too expensive so a new method was used

*By J. F. Carter, Jr.*

**Tulsa, Okla., Feb. 1.**—Accounting for crude oil produced on an individual lease does not constitute a problem for the independent producer nowadays, with the accuracy of measurements and the proficiency of the gaugers of pipe line companies purchasing the oil. In fact, this is one of the least worries of the operator for as soon as his well is completed and connected up he begins to look for his pay check. And, usually, he is able to figure ahead just how much he has coming to him. His market is governed by the posted price, which may sometimes be topped by a premium.

Not so with the gas producer. Likely as not, the producer of gas is the oil producer as well, but marketing his gas sometimes offers a real problem to the purchaser as well as to the seller, due to conditions governing pressure, volume, etc. In some fields the pressure is very low and is recovered through use of vacuum while in the flush areas it is comparatively an easy matter to obtain the gas and properly account to the owner for its purchase. In either instance the problem largely is centered in the correct metering of the gas to the satisfaction of the producer and to equal satisfaction of the buyer.

The Tidal Refining Company, a subsidiary of the Tide Water Oil Company with headquarters in Tulsa and gasoline plants scattered about in the Mid-Continent field, is a large purchaser of gas from producers. The company has been a buyer for a considerable period of time and the knowledge that some of the oldest producers in the field are among its connections

A pumping well in the Nowata-Chelsea field

speaks well enough for its purchasing policy. And in order to maintain this record for fair dealing with the company's gas producer customers, a way out of a rather perplexing situation born of the recent period of proration in the Mid-Continent has been devised by the Tidal.

The Nowata-Chelsea field in Northern Oklahoma near the Kansas state line is one of the oldest in the Sooner state and while the section has yielded a considerable amount of oil and gas the problem of measuring correctly the gas from the wells of recent years has been an increasingly difficult one, due to the declining pressure. There are nearly 300 producers in this field with more than 3500 wells and, as is usually the case, each of these 300 producers desires that his gas should be measured separately by the Tidal, the purchaser.

### How It Was Done

By reason of the fact that in a great number of instances in the Nowata-Chelsea pool the gas volume on an individual lease has been so small the cost of installing a meter has not been justified. So in order to comply with the producer's request and yet effect an economy in the metering cost much of this gas was measured for periods of from 24 hours to one week about once every three months, thus obtaining a standard of gas payments by considering the average of gas volumes metered during the time of testing. This proved entirely satisfactory to the producer and obviated the necessity of meter installation on each individual lease.

But along came the proration program instituted by the larger purchasers of crude oil, such as the Prairie and Sinclair, and then the situation changed. The decision of the crude oil buyers to restrict the oil runs from producing wells was attended by a decrease in the pressure of the gas from the wells.

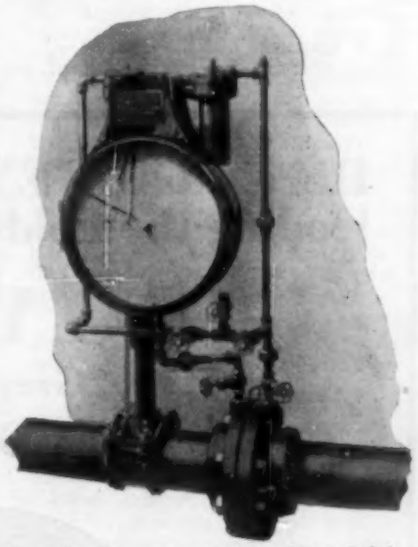
In the Nowata-Chelsea field this provoked a situation of ugly aspects and called for immediate action. The Tidal still wanted the gas but was confronted with a volume so decreased as to virtually render it an uneconomic impossibility to meter accurately individual leases as had been done prior to the period of proration of oil runs. A field consultation between representatives of the company's meter department and the Nowata-Chelsea field superintendent devised a method of gas accounting that weathered the proration period in fine fashion and to the entire satisfaction of the gas producer.

Master meters were installed by the Tidal on each vacuum plant in the field, a total of about 70 in all. By the installation of these meters the company had a means of recording accurately the amount of gas actually passing from the vacuums into the gas gathering lines leading from the individual leases. This method enabled the company to arrive at a total contributed by the various producers but did not furnish an individual reading for each lease which was very much to be desired by the seller of the gas.

### Pay on Percentage

Accordingly, the former practice of placing a meter on each individual lease for a test period was carried into effect. This time the test period extended over a number of days, ranging from seven to 10 days. When the meterings had been completed after this fashion each producer was represented by a percentage figure, the amount of gas credited to his lease being a certain per cent of the total volume of gas passing through the master meter at the vacuum. The producer was paid in accordance with this percentage for a period of six months and then followed another series of individual lease measurements.

With the lifting of the proration order the resumption of pumping, the pressure increased and the former method of obtaining individual lease measurements was resorted to.



Type of master meter used by Tidal Refining Company
—By courtesy of Westcott & Greis, Tulsa.

From all accounts, the method of handling the gas volume during the restricting of crude runs provided a greater degree of fairness, both to the gas producer and to the company as well and was entirely satisfactory to both the buyer and the seller. Another fault that this method helped to correct was the ability to render a meter reading for each lease more accurately on an average than individual lease measurements had been in the past, since the master meter at the vacuums was found to be more easily kept in accurate operation than meter installations on the various leases throughout the field. In other words the law of averages was employed with good results.

## Bureau of Mines Makes Maps of Cushing Field

**Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.**—An oil-water production map of the north part of the Cushing oil field in Oklahoma has recently been prepared by engineers of the Department of the Interior attached to the petroleum experiment station of the Bureau of Mines, Bartlesville, Oklahoma. This map shows the initial production of oil, the production of oil and water as of May, 1923, of nearly every well, and a production curve of two wells indicating the results of increased and maintained production of oil by remedial repairs to exclude water. A limited number of copies of this map were prepared and distributed to companies operating in the field.

## Marland May Open New Office in California

**Ponca City, Okla., Jan. 28.**—West Coast headquarters for the Marland Oil Company have been opened at San Francisco in suite 219 Crocker building with Carl H. Beall in charge. Mr. Beall formerly was at Ponca City, where are located the general offices of Marland Oil and also was connected with the Marland Oil Company of Mexico.

While nothing official has been given out as yet, it is known that Marland is making plans for a drilling campaign in California and plans for this development work already are under way.

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**Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 28.**—J. S. Alcorn and S. P. Geyer, head of the land department and exploration work and geologist respectively of the Marland Refining Company and affiliations, are in California to study the situation. After careful consideration of data and their observations at the Ponca City headquarters, it will be determined whether the Marland people get into the producing business in California—they may or may not. Mr. Alcorn, who has been with the Marland interests nearly 10 years, and Mr. Geyer ("Spot") will leave Los Angeles in a week or 10 days for Ponca City, Oklahoma. Since the sale of $25,000,000 of Marland treasury stock to the New York banking group the company is in financial position to expand into California if the prospect seems likely to prove profitable.


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**BEAUMONT -:- CORSICANA -:- SHREVEPORT**


## Driller Falls in Snow And Perishes From Cold

**Rock Springs, Wyo., Jan. 23.**—With only his left foot visible, protruding from the snow, the body of Donald C. Burns was found near here last week. Burns was employed as a driller for the Producers and Refiners Corporation. He was 38 years old.

Two days before the body was discovered, Burns accompanied a party of P. & R. employes on a trip into town, the camp having been shut down for the winter. The men had not gone far when the sleigh in which they were riding became snowbound and some two hours were lost before they were able to go on.

While other members of the party were working with the sled, Burns wandered away in the direction of the Dorsey ranch. When the sled was finally repaired and the party ready to proceed, they went on, thinking that Burns would show up at the ranch house, but this he did not do. Upon his failure to arrive at the ranch, the search began which resulted in the finding of the body two days later. The dead man was found about one-fourth of a mile from where he had left his companions. He had trudged through the snow to an eminence near Sulphur Springs, and had apparently slipped with a small avalanche of snow down an incline of approximately 70 feet. Investigation disclosed that he was pinned down by a small tree.

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### 299 APPLICATIONS

**Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.**—Applications for oil and gas leases on the public domain during December numbered 299, according to figures just made public by the General Land Office, as compared with 223 during the month of November. The report shows that during December 383 permits were issued, and 183 applications were finally rejected. During the month also, 308 applications were rejected subject to the right of appeal to the Secretary of the Interior.

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## Production Problems at Luling to Be Studied

**Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.**—Engineers of the Department of the Interior attached to the Dallas field office of the Bureau of Mines expect to begin at an early date an engineering study of production problems in the Luling oil field, Caldwell County, Texas. Operators in this field are experiencing considerable trouble from encroaching waters. The Luling oil field is one of the newer fields of Central Texas, the daily production being about 10,000 barrels from approximately 60 wells.

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## Bureau of Mines Extends Safety Work to Fields

**Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.**—Employes of oil companies operating in the vicinity of Taft, California, were recently given first aid training by the personnel of mine rescue car No. 1 of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior. The crew of mine rescue car No. 8 recently conducted first aid training in the oil fields of Louisiana and Texas. Large classes were trained at Baton Rouge, Destrehan and Sellers, Louisiana, and for the Gulf Refining Company at Port Arthur, Texas.

# Trade Associations Offer Tangible Service

## Organization of industry helps to create harmony and furnishes valuable information

*By D. E. Buchanan*
*President of the Association of Natural Gasoline Manufacturers.*

IN this day of hectic existence when clouds hang heavy over our business firmament, and the weight of problems both new and old, mostly new, employs our time and thought, in a candid appraisal of our expenditures and activities, we needs must ask ourselves is any association, and ours particularly, an absolute necessity? Can it be of worth while assistance to me individually and to the interests I represent, and am I justified in supporting it with my time and effort, and a small portion of the funds entrusted to me by my friends and colleagues?

Speaking for all lines of endeavor in general and the Natural Gasoline business in particular, I answer in the affirmative, realizing that the dissipation of valuable time and energy to say nothing of the finances involved cannot, especially at this time, be condoned. I answer in the affirmative after watching closely, for the short two and one-half years it has been in existence, the activities of the Association of Natural Gasoline Manufacturers and only after I have been able to recognize tangible benefits that have been derived from the effort and funds expended in that direction. As Roger Babson, the world known economist, recalls to us, during the war when manufacturing and selling was more by grace of general conditions than by merit, interest in trade associations of all kinds lagged. That however, was only to be a temporary phase in the development of Trade Association work, and today we are definitely in the opposite phase—namely, one of renewed interest in Association work, mainly because of the increasing difficulty of doing business on a profitable basis.

I believe some of us actively engaged in the business of manufacturing and distributing Natural Gasoline probably do not realize the rapid growth that has characterized our particular branch of the Industry in recent years, and probably do not appreciate the great economic value of the product from the standpoint of supplying the motor fuel of the world.

Only a very few years ago Natural Gasoline was considered a by-product if not an outlaw product. The production was small, the number of manufacturers few and probably an Association was not at that time necessary to co-ordinate the efforts of the individuals, engaged as they were, in manufacturing the product as a side line.

As is characteristic of conditions in the Petroleum world, the scene has changed—Natural Gasoline is now considered a basic product in the manufacture of motor fuel to the extent that the average gallon of motor fuel contains approximately one pint of Natural Gasoline.

Not so long ago the users of the product were few and many of those few were cautious to see that they were not found out because of the unfavorable light in which the product was viewed, due partly to the lack of knowledge of its possibilities and partly to the stigma which grew out of the very unsatisfactory blends that had been offered on the market by Natural Gasoline Manufacturers under the guise of motor fuel.

Today Natural Gasoline is not only considered desirable in the manufacture of the best motor fuels, but is considered a necessity not only from a standpoint of performance in use but from a standpoint of efficient and economical refinery operation.

**With many alleged violations of the country's anti-trust laws through various trade associations, much speculation has been aroused over what might be the outcome of the present investigation being conducted by the Federal Trades Commission.**

**As pointed out in the accompanying paper read by Mr. Buchanan before the recent meeting of the Association of Natural Gasoline Manufacturers, trade associations are very beneficial to the trades they represent and in the majority of cases form a real tangible legitimate service for their members.**

**While Mr. Buchanan confines his paper particularly to the natural gasoline branch of the petroleum industry, it clearly shows the important position occupied by trade associations in other divisions.—The Editor.**

The history of the legitimately formed and conducted association is, to use the words of our Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover, "that it has contributed greatly to the improvement of business morals and practices, has cheapened production and distribution processes, has improved working conditions, has, by the statistics it publishes of production and distribution, enabled the whole commercial public to form safer judgment of its future policies. It has even contributed to the advancement of our foreign commerce and generally has interested itself in our economic welfare." He admonishes us that those services should be preserved and even better organized.

### A Necessity

The trade association is recognized as a necessity in modern industry. The prevention of business anarchy lies in some such co-operation. No one can successfully question either the legality or the beneficial results both to the general public and to the members of an industry flowing through a trade association, assembling, compiling in a condensed form, and promulgating data dealing with and recording actual facts affecting the industry, stripped, of course, of all expressions of opinion or prophecy; from measures taken by such associations toward the adoption of uniform terms, specifications, standardization of equipment, materials and processes and from numerous other services such as an Association may render in matters affecting the common interest of its members as a whole. The laws of the land prohibit, and wisely so, any agreement or understanding, express or implied, looking either to direct fixing or influencing of prices, or to fixing or regulating the volume of production so as to affect prices, or to the the apportionment of territory between its members, or to curtailing or restricting free competition and all wisely conducted Associations will scrupulously avoid activities in these directions. The entire field of common effort is left, however, and it is here that the Association of tomorrow will find its greatest service.

I point out here two cardinal legitimate functions of trade associations both of which are progressive and have nothing whatever to do with prices beyond an intelligent understanding and improvement of the cost of production on the basis of cost principles.

First—Improve and perfect the processes of manufacture and production, eliminate waste and utilize the by-products.

Second — Understand and improve the present market, study and develop new markets and keep abreast of changing market demands.

There is also a great field for this, as well as all trade associations in connection with the supply of raw material and the determination of a price at all times adequate and fair to all concerned.

Our industry is growing by leaps and bounds more rapidly than could rationally have been prophesied a few years ago; however, it requires but a single calculation to determine that we have only kept pace with the increase in motor fuel consumption and only by expanding in this manner have we been able to supply the needs of the refiners of the country.

Future years will no doubt see steady increase in gasoline consumption and consequent increase in the demand for our product. That extra demand will be met and satisfied as it always has been by the oil men of the country, and by this line of reasoning it requires no particular vision to picture the Natural Gasoline Industry in a very few years many times larger than today.

Generally speaking, and in comparison with other products of petroleum we have enjoyed a wholesome demand for the commodity we manufacture indicating that although we have increased our production by enormous percentages we have not yet reached the point of saturation. Improved refining methods and processes and the public demand for motor fuel of high quality, assures us of a fair relative market price so long as we do not produce more than is required to enable the re-

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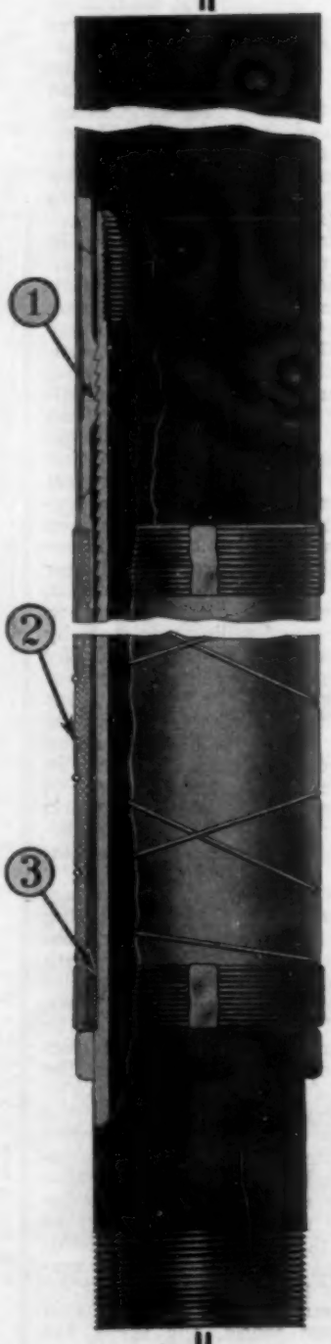


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finers to satisfy the demands of the market.

The magnitude of the industry, even today, makes it necessary that complete data concerning production, consumption and stocks be gathered by a central organization to function after the manner of a clearing house. How much more necessary will this information be with each ensuing year? The prosperity of the Natural Gasoline Industry will undoubtedly be determined by the quantity produced—in comparison with the amount of motor fuel consumed and we should have at all times reliable and up-to-date statistics covering this very important feature.

When we turn to the matter of quality of product we view with pride the success that has attended our efforts to supply material more easily and economically handled and better fitted to the needs of the refiner and the motorist.

I believe we are all of the same conviction, that the day of the highly volatile gasoline is passing. It seems to me that one of our main problems is the manufacture of a high gravity, high recovery and low vapor tension product. True, we have made great strides in this direction—probably the conversion from Compression to Absorption has been the chief factor, but our work has only started.

In this age of highly specialized products and manufacturing processes, we will not retain our place in the petroleum world if we are not able to perfect our processes and improve our product to keep pace with the advance of modern industry. We cannot cling to antiquated and wasteful methods and hope to compete in the markets of tomorrow.

Here our Association can and will if properly supported, be of valuable assistance to us.

We read of many purported substitutes for gasoline and we know something of the research work that is being carried on in an effort to develop a synthetic product, one that will give as good or better results at less cost. While apparently none of these substitutes threaten the security of our investments at this time, we cannot be unmindful of this tendency and we must, therefore, leave nothing undone to produce a better product than heretofore on a cost basis that will enable us to meet the constantly changing economic conditions.

Here again is a fruitful field for association work.

In the matter of widening the present market and developing new markets, our association should in the future be able to render material assistance. Although today we number among our customers many comparatively new users we have not yet convinced all refiners of the value of our product. Much time and effort has been given this important matter by many manufacturers, but a united and concerted educational campaign would be much more effective.

There is also a great field among industrial concerns where a product such as we might manufacture under improved methods would be used. Ample funds for such a campaign would be available if every manufacturer only contribute his pro-rata share.

I must mention in passing the matter of State and Federal legislation, also our freight rate structures. We cannot overlook the radical tendencies of some of our politicians who are either being prompted by their greed for political aggrandizement, or are proceeding blindly and without information along lines inimical to the welfare of the industrial life of this nation.

Our Association has been in the past and will always be in the future watchful of our interests and if signs mean anything, I predict the need of more activity along this line very soon.

Our Association has been active in defending our interests in freight rate controversies and has assisted individual members in obtaining worth while adjustments.

On account of many irregularities and seeming discriminations, the entire petroleum freight rate structure should be revamped. From present indications there will be considerable agitation along this line within the next year, and we must have our interests represented in any and all of these negotiations.

In no other direction have we worked more zealously than with the Bureau of Explosives, and we feel that our efforts have been rewarded. The high regard in which this Association is held by the various other petroleum associations and by the various Government Agencies and Departments is very gratifying and a tribute to the efficient work of our Secretary and the co-operation of the members.

Gentlemen, our business is too large; it is of such great importance to the future of the Petroleum Industry as a whole, and we have too many millions of dollars invested to entrust our Association work to any other body and depend on their interest in our behalf to protect us in the face of ever changing market conditions, the radical element in our legislative halls and the freight rate adjustments that are sure to be agitated in the near future.

In the final analysis, a trade association is only a group effort for a group purpose that is vital to the permanent success of its line of business or industry. It likewise has its group responsibility to itself, to its Government which protects its members and to humanity.

We may accept the assurance of the best authorities of our land that so long as trade associations recognize these principles they are desirable, yes, necessary and are to be encouraged and fostered.

The development of Commerce in all commodities and the re-cession of the frontier in all lines of trade have turned business back upon itself. When the field of expansion is apparently without limit, and we of the Natural Gasoline Industry can remember such, the idea has always been quantity production. When definite limits are in sight, and we might liken the present day to such a condition so far as we are concerned, the efforts of commerce and industry are turned inward and the idea of quality production takes the throne.

Here again a well organized association can function to the benefit of all concerned in pointing out to its members the changing conditions and assisting them in the necessary readjustment to the new order of things.

Perfection in manufacturing and marketing methods will necessarily attract the attention of the best business minds of the country. They are vital problems. Improvements in these lines mean reduction in the cost of production.

Reduced costs are a distinct advantage to business and not only reward the effort but place a premium on the technical and intellectual skill of the individual concern.

The Trade Association is the only means whereby men in commerce and industry can come together voluntarily for the solution of their common problems. In the trade association they get together on a basis of democracy and work for the solution of those problems which are common to all.

When the time comes to view it from a historical standpoint, the development of trade associations during the present decade will probably be one of the outstanding features of the period.

True, in some cases, this development has been accompanied by abuses and in still other cases by the pursuance of methods probably well intentioned but at variance with the laws regulating commerce and industry, and for that reason have been declared illegal by the courts. Nevertheless, the trade associations properly organized and conscientiously conducted are exerting an ever stronger influence upon the business life of the country, and the efforts being put into the Association of Natural Gasoline Manufacturers will, we hope and believe, entitle it to a place among those Associations which have been of real tangible service to its members, the industry at large and the public.

## Government to Assist in Water Problems at Powell

**Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.**—Petroleum engineers of the Department of the Interior, stationed at the Dallas field office of the Bureau of Mines, propose to undertake an engineering study of conditions in the Powell oil field in Texas, where difficulties from encroaching underground waters are being encountered. This remarkable field, which only a few months ago produced over 350,000 barrels of oil per day, is now producing approximately 88,000 barrels of oil daily from about 600 wells. It is stated that 200 of the wells are making water in large quantities.

## Directorship of Standard Of California Increased

**San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 23.**—At a recent meeting of the board of directors, resolutions were adopted increasing the number of directors from seven to ten.

This action was taken because it was believed that expansion of the company's activities demand a larger directing body. The resolution provided that the three additional directors be selected from within the organization.

### IRELAND HAS SHALES

**Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.**—Information in the files of the Petroleum Division of the Department of Commerce indicate that deposits of oil shale on the Somerset coast of Ireland have proved sufficiently valuable to warrant extensive development. About 40 gallons of crude oil per ton of shale have been obtained at an experimental plant and it is understood that a company is now being formed to develop the deposits commercially, and it is planned to have permanent refineries in operation within about 18 months.

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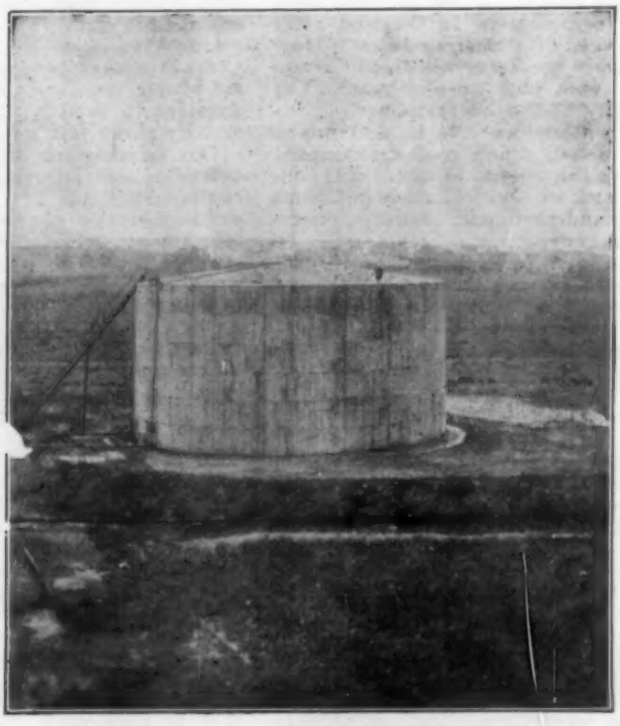

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# Influences Related to Use of Cement in Wells

## In which is discussed the elements to be overcome in use of cement in shutting off water

*By Llewellyn T. Bachman*
*Directing Chemist Santa Cruz Portland Cement Company, Davenport, California*

THE accompanying article is the conclusion to the series started in the January 26 issue of The OIL WEEKLY dealing with cement in the shutting off of water in oil wells. This part of the article deals with action of various chemicals in the water upon the ability of the cement. The series has been written by Mr. Bachman who is a recognized authority on cement with especial reference to its use in oil development work.—The Editor.

### Chemical Causes

First — Contaminating influence of the destructive agencies in well or line water.

Deleterious action through chemical agencies affect a cement, in that the water, both in the well or in the line, if impure, will wield a corresponding influence upon the cement, either while being mixed, during the process of placing or when at rest in the well, sufficiently severe to retard the hardening of cement or even absolutely destroy its permanency.

Second—Precipitation of salts from solutions.

It is well known that the excess water added to any cement or that which is in contact with the cement in the well is a lime hydrate partly combining with the chlorides in the water to form calcium chloride, both of which precipitate magnesia and other precipitants from the alkaline and brackish waters containing chlorides and sulphates of magnesium, potassium and sodium. This precipitate, when unavoidably mixed with the cement, either at time of mixing, during the process of placing and settling back or when at rest, will in relative quantities either retard the setting time, prevent both early and final hardening or may destroy the value of the cement altogether.

Confirming evidence of this may readily be obtained by mixing a volume of cement with water, either distilled or that in general use, and allow the cement to settle clear; then decanting the clear solution and adding a portion of this to either the line or well waters and observing the flocculent white precitates separating from solution. The amount of precipitant solids will vary with the quantities of lime hydrate used and the element content in the water under investigation.

These precipitates when mixed with the cement, or forming and mixing with the cement adhering to and dislodged from the inside of the casing through the column of water, are fairly representative of the soft, sludgy, chalky, substance baled from cemented wells when it is claimed the cement had not set; the same is true of the sludgy substance on the surface of test specimens when tested with the waters under consideration.

It may be readily seen that these precipitates may not only be present in the cement slurry, but also in the topmost and outside portion of the cement mass between the casing and formation and that forced into or in proximity to the wall; similarly they may be found in the volume of sudgy substance baled from above the top-most plug in the well when either water or liquified mud had been used for displacement; but that of most importance lies in its occurrence in the locality below the mass of cement when the column of liquified mud or water exceeded that required only for placing the cement in water strata around the shoe where it was needed, and instead had been forced above and beyond the shoe, inevitably the precipitant solids from the solution would settle in mingled condition to the bottom directly in the path of the water which it was expected to exclude, and on top of this, similarly mingled, would lodge portions of the cement settling back; the whole of the extreme lower portion then being of such a changed character subsequently bailed from the well when tested out. Naturally it would be the first material filtering into the well when pressures become released, and readily submit to baling by reason of having lost its hydraulic property.

### Precipitated Salts

Third—Effect of precipitated salts upon the hydraulic value of the cement

These precipitates have absolutely no hydraulic properties in themselves and therefore will never set. When combined with the cement mass, in whole or in part, by surrounding the active particles of cement, they form parting planes which interfere with cohesion to a point where the cement itself is no longer homogenous. Furthermore, the sulphate precipitates, aside from their interference with cohesion, possess characteristics peculiarly destructive to cement in that they crystallize with increase of volume; and when present to the extent of 5 to 7 per cent, whether in cement which has already hardened or in the process of hardening, the cement structure will suffer complete disruption and disintegration in periods of less than 30 days. This phenomena may account for wells turning to water after a complete but temporary shutoff.

### Mechanical Causes

First—Time and manner of storage of cement before use.

Aside from the fact that cement may have all the necessary setting and hardening properties in either or both line and well waters, it frequently suffers criminal inflictions by having imposed upon it the effects of indiscreet storage. The cement having passed every standard requirement at the factory, but thereafter submitted to exposure in moist atmosphere, alternately moist and dry in varying degrees of temperature, according to season, in sacks or in barrels, neither of which will resist the penetrating effect of carbon dioxide nor the hydrating effect upon the cement, will in the various stages afford as many different results under test, none of which will agree with each other, nor with the one made on the same cement when shipped. Those who know cement will reflect no credit on such unwise considerations, by reason that cement when properly cared for will yield satisfactory results which otherwise would fail.

The changes effected by the presence of moisture and carbon dioxide, for which cements have a very strong avidity, are noted principally in the specific gravity, setting time and early hardening; the one effects density of mass and facilitates the formation of sludge while the others effect resistance.

Good storage facilities demand a dry interior, moisture proof floor and paper liners in the sacks, with the added precaution in not maintainting a larger stock than demands require. This will materially aid in the accomplishment of a better cementing job.

Second: Amount of water used for slurrifying cement to a given fluidity.

In addition to those influences which cement in the dry state will not withstand, is the subsequent indiscriminate use of large percentages of water with various contaminating elements in solution, under good, bad and indifferent conditions of mixing, which accelerates every detrimental action attributed to poor storage.

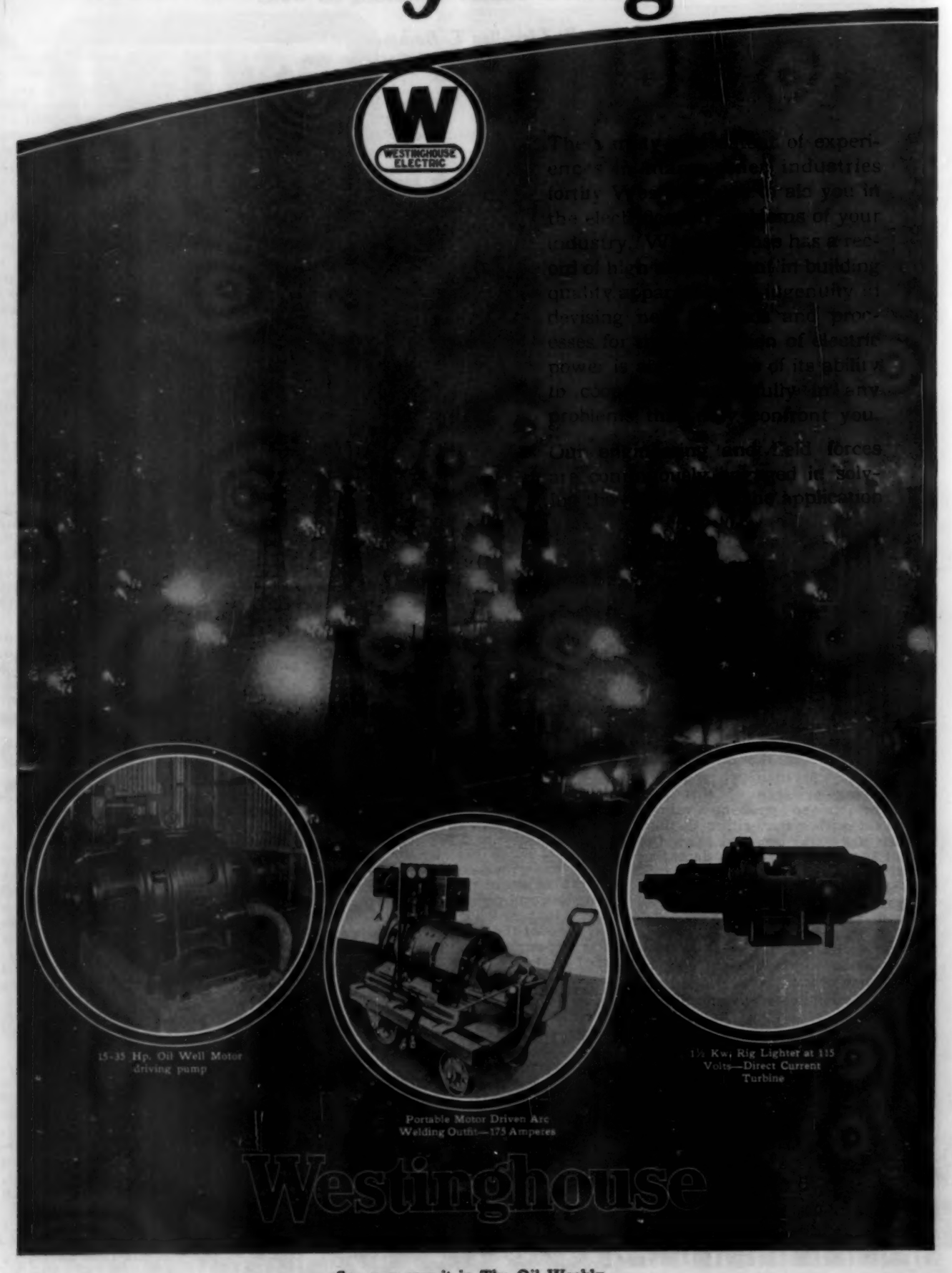
Custom prevails in the employment of excessive quantities of water which not only proportionately increases the time required for the hardening of the cement, but relatively decreases its permanent value for resisting incoming waters.

It should be known that all cements slurrified to such a fluidity as will permit pumping, will contain a large percentage of water in excess of that required for the hydration of the cement, and that all excessive quantities will not only contribute more freely to the grading out process but will effect a permanent weakness in the mass. In the action of grading out the coarser and heavier particles of cement settle more readily than the finer ones and cavities or crevices may be filled with the water left on the top, thus defeating the original purpose. This becomes more and more pronounced proportionately as the percentage of water increases; obviously the necessity for knowing the exact quantity of water to be used is one of extreme importance.

When the water content is not metered and the desired consistency of the cement slurry (so deceiving to the eye owing to the fineness of the cement) is left to the judgment of the operator, experience has proven that a slurry presumed in professed certainty to contain 45 per cent or 50 per cent of water, actually contained 72 per cent when metered.

It may not be generally known that for every percent of water used in excess of 40 per cent the time allowance

# Electrifying the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# Petroleum Industry

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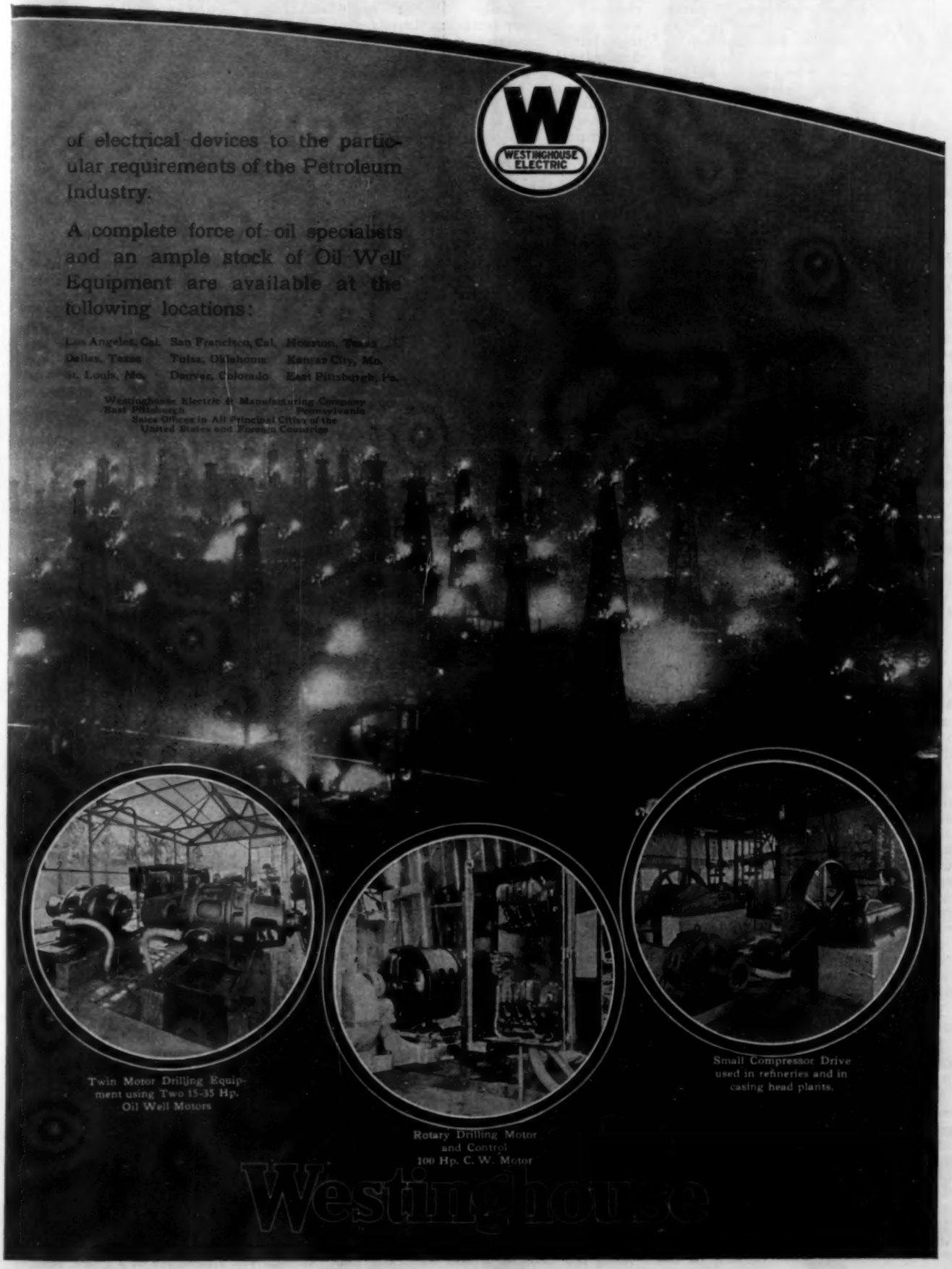

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required for the hardening of the cement is approximately 24 hours longer; in consequence the eight to 14 days normally allowed for hardening should have probably extended to 20 or 30 days in the unknown exceptions. This is the physical characteristic of cement in the presence of large volumes of water. Until the equipment used for depositing cements is redesigned for handling cements of lower consistency, the use of 40 per cent of water or less for fluidity is eminently the safer method.

Third: Time, manner and thoroughness of mixing slurry.

The importance of thorough mixing is two-fold; that of disseminating completely all particles of cement throughout the mass and effect this operation with a minimum amount of water for a given fluidity.

Under some of the customary methods a given quantity of cement is preparatorily dumped into the mixing tanks where it is stirred with a mixing hose having a one inch nozzle connected to the low pressure discharge and the mixing assisted by the use of hose in the hands of four or more men.

It has been noted that in this process the applied effort for removing massed formations from the corners of the mixing tank are not equally efficient and that the process freely permits the formation of lumpy masses which disseminate with difficulty with both hoes and hose; and frequently the use of more water than that required for a given consistency is directed upon these viscous coherences for bringing them into fluidity. If no additional water is allowed the operation requires time, and when allowed the excess contributes its detrimental action upon the value of the cement.

### Mixing Experiment

While experimenting with this phase of the mixing problems it became apparent that when cement from the sack may be somewhat distributed and added to the water while the mixing hose and all hoeing is in active operation, instead of adding the water to the entire amount of cement already placed, the mixing operation was not only made easier but the formation of lumpy coherences was minimized to a very large degree and a better slurry of a given fluidity was obtainable with lesser percentages of water. Such a process would be a beneficial digression from the general custom, in that the more thoroughly mixed slurry of a given fluidity is of a consistency which will bear pumping and contain a minimum percentage of water for the better preservation of values in the cement.

Fourth: Power and efficiency of pumping equipment.

Fifth: Breaks and delays affecting continuity of operation during the cementing process.

When the cementing operation proceeds favorably, the pumping equipment is not seriously imposed upon; but when conditions are not favorable the precautions against the use of fittings unable to withstand the pressures delivered by the high pressure system should be diligently observed against accidents and delays to the cementing process. Any breaks in the equipment or unorganized procedure contributing to the delay in placing the cement slurry may exceed the time allowable for cement slurry and impose influences detrimental to the consistency through feeble hydration and likewise affect subsequent pumping to the extent of inefficiently placing the slurry in the condition of changed consistency. When more water is added for restoring the mixture to original consistency the excess is detrimental to the cement.

Sixth: Assurance of having sufficient cement slurry to fill unknown cavities and water-bearing sand stratas, the size and character of which cannot be predetermined.

### Problems Differ

Granting that the various water problems arising in different wells require separate modes of attack and that there is sufficient reason for accepting the prevalent supposition that well waters yield to the pressure exerted during the cementing process so as to be forced back into the formation, there are numerous arbitrary occurrences, however, where the cement had never filled the water strata, either by failure in localization, unknown conditions of the hole in the locality of the water strata and the space between wall and casing, the crevices, fissures or penetrable formation into which the cement may filter, by the use of insufficient quantities of cement slurrified in excessive amounts of water, methods employed for depositing the slurry, dilution of the slurry in the well with mud from mud-laden fluid, together with precipitant solids from mud-fluid and well waters, so that the exclusion of waters has either failed of full opportunity given to the destructive agents to exert their influences upon the deposited cement.

When conditions permit it is safe to assume that the use of liberal quantities of cement would support itself as a precautionary measure.

Seventh: Excessive column of water or mud-laden fluid forcing the cement slurry beyond and above the shoe.

Whatever principle may be used for localizing the cement it is evident in cases where a column of mud-fluid or water is used with or without plugs, the volume requirements cannot exceed that amount necessary to remove a sufficent quantity of the cement from the casing to retain the desired 10 to 20 feet in the hole. This largely depends upon the accuracy of the operators calculations for measuring the column of water or liquid mud used for displacement whether by meter or gauge tank. Instances may be cited where the error of calculation in using water or mud-fluid favored an excess which obviously removed the cement from the shoe joint beyond the water strata and effected an imminent failure in the cementing job. Such errors, whether caused by badly dented tanks from rough usage, by inaccurate meters or carelessness on the part of the attendant are serious inflictions upon the purpose.

If the column of cement is forced beyond the shoe and the sludgy substance, which includes the dregs washed from the tanks together with precipitant solids or mud, is permitted to localize in the path of waters and underneath the volume of cementing material of better value the cementing job would obviously result in a complete failure. The supposition that in such cases the cement would naturally settle back in place and do its work is true and perhaps only partly so; in that it does not allow for that portion obstructed from settling back by wall conditions similar to those that couse channeling, or assumes that all of the material settling back is true cementing material which it is not. Part of it no doubt is satisfactory cementing material but the major portion of that finding its place of rest first represents that last portion flushed from the mixing tanks mixed with liquid mud when used for displacement, and those precipitant solids from the waters which as a mixture of sludgy substance finds its place of rest first and underneath any of the cementing material which settles back. This sludgy substance constitutes that material baled from wells when it is claimed the cement had not set, and will be discussed in subsequent paragraphs.

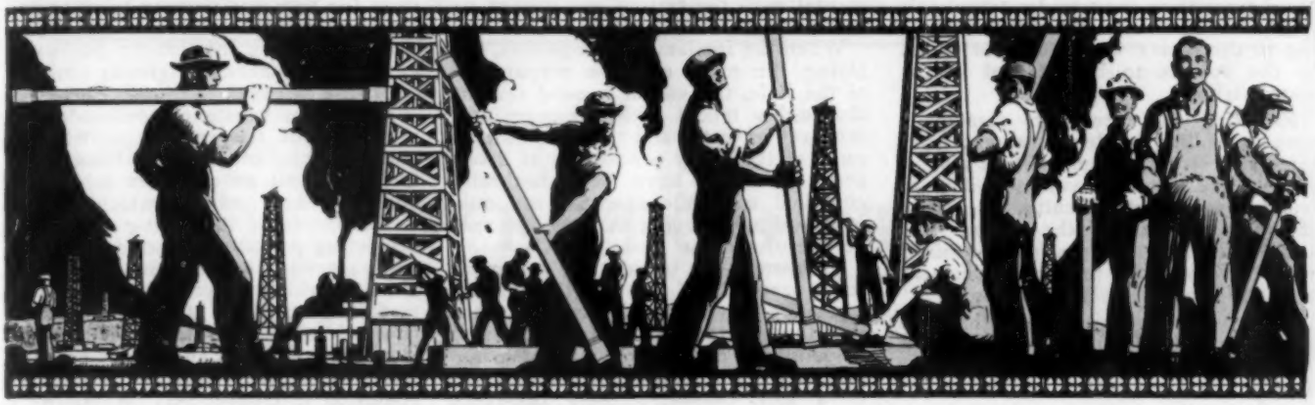
Many operators have experienced the presence of a mass of sludgy material having no setting properties equal to 10 or 15 cubic feet or more, which found its rest on the top of the second plug when water had been used for displacement. This material is similarly baled from the well when ready for testing and likewise charged as cement of inferior quality which would not set. As this will be subsequently discussed the more pertinent question may be asked, "How can this mixture of cement material become lodged on top of the last plug? Has it passed the plug and how is it accounted for in the volume of water used for displacement?" Obviously, if an equal volume was to be retained in the hole, but its equivalence is found above the second plug either nothing is left in the hole or probably 30 to 40 feet.

Fortunately, whenever sufficient of the true cementing material has been retained inside of the hole, the subsequent following of the subsided mass of sludgy substance from suspension which possesses no setting properties, is not of serious consequence in that it is not expected to enter in with that portion which accomplishes the actual seal, but is subsequently removed from the well by baling. It is, however, of consequence in the precautionary measure for preventing removal of an equal portion from the inside of the hole to a point beyond the shoe.

### Opinions Differ

Opinions among operators differ as to the volume of true cementing material which should be left inside of the casing when completing the cementing process. Whatever the operator's calculations allow, whether it be 10 or 20 feet, the allowance for that adhering to the inside of the casing is oftimes omitted or compromised. That portion adhering to the inside of the casing, if it is only one-thirty-second of an inch in eight inch casing, for 3000 feet of linear length, may represent as much as 10 to 15 cubic feet varying with the consistency of the slurry.

In as much as this volume will eventually subside as a sludgy substance having no value whatever, and is included in the original computed allowance of 10 or 20 feet, it is quite manifest that either no true cementing material or much less than the desired volume is left in the casing. One of the instances would suffer complete failure even though full allowance of a given volume



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had been left in the well by actual calculation. Obviously the volume adhering to the casing wall should be added to the volume to be retained in the water string.

Realizing that there are disadvantages in drilling hardened cement from the water string, it must not be assumed that the increased volume will contribute any added difficulty, by reason that the top half of the column will constitute the sludgy precipitants mixed with the suspended fines of the cement and will readily yield to baling.

There is a firm conviction that this phase in the cementing problem has not received the safe-guarding attention justified by the effect.

Eighth: Time allowance for cement to harden under all seasons and conditions.

Summarizing the various conditions herein referred to which relatively influence the time required for the cement to harden or become sufficiently resistant after the cement has been placed, and giving consideration to the degree of hardness which could be expected to take place in the separate known conditions, it may be readily observed that the time allowance for the cement to harden must vary and that it is impossible to name any specific period which would cover each well.

It may be assumed, however, from the knowledge gained concerning the behavior of cement and from the proper observance of the precautionary measures known to affect it, that the period of 10 to 20 days may be considered a safe allowance for practical purposes. In the arbitrary exceptions where the time allowance cannot be positively fixed in advance, the cementing job can only be treated as experimental until the testout has proven its status.

When the fundamental requisites, implying the most effective preparation of the hole, the use of a good cement thoroughly mixed with minimum percentages of water and the wise observance of the every precaution of divergent influence, have been faithfully complied with, the operator can only wait and pray hoping that the job may be one of success.

Frequently on testing out a cement job, regardless of whether the shut-off is a success or failure, it has been noted that the substance baled from the well resembled a cementing material in appearance, but its characteristic was that of a soft, chalky, sludgey substance having no setting properties. When the shut-off is a success no further attention is given to the sludgy material removed; but when a failure, there are sufficiently fixed convictions among many operators who will unwillingly concede the cause to be any other than that of a worthless cement. They declare a hole to have had adequate preparation, the work progressed uninterruptedly, the cement mixture was absolutely correct, the cementing outfit was all efficient—Perkins or Scotty did it—the computations could not be questioned, the State Inspector was present, the mixing and well waters had no perverting influence, the cement was localized precisely where it was desired and consequently no course lay open for "Passing the Buck" other than to charge the failure to the cement as one of poor quality having no setting properties, if not "rotten." This contention is far removed from the facts; by reason that the cement itself when tested before use will declare its merits, and that the sludgy substance baled from the well has become transformed by dilution with mud and other precipitants that it no longer possessed any of the qualities originally contained in the cement.

The sludgy substance constitutes but a portion of the cement mixed with mud-fluid and other precipitated solids form the well waters when forced beyond the shoe and that which adhered to the inside of the casing during the cementing period and became detached and suspended in the column of water through which it settled to a place of rest at the bottom; but with the added contamination of precipitated solids from the column of alkaline or brackish water. The entire mass in its changed condition will never set; futhermore if it could retain any feeble hardening property, the mass would disrupt to disintegration in less than 30 days owing to the contained sulphates present in excess.

Two analyses of samples representing this sludgy material are submitted herewith, both of which will unquestionably confirm the writer's interpretation.

**Analysis:**

| Ignited sample | Huntington Beach Cement sludge baled from well |
|---|---|
| $SiO_2$ | 49% |
| $Fe_2O_3$ | 6.16 |
| $Al_2O_3$ | 12.64 |
| $CaO$ | 25.60 |
| $MgO$ | 1.99 |
| $SO_3$ | 1.61 |
| $K_2O$ By Diff. | 2.70 |
| $Na_2O$ Loss—(Ignited) | None |

When comparing the above analysis with that of the Special Oil Well Cement on a preceding page, it may be noted that in its changed constituents

## DOHERTY OFFICIALS AT A RECENT GET-TOGETHER

Seated: H. L. Montgomery, manager Natural Gas division, Empire companies, Bartlesville, Okla.; Floyd C. Brown, assistant general manager, Empire companies, Bartlesville, Okla.; H. V. Foster, president, Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company, Bartlesville, Okla.; H. D. Fruesuff, manager, Refining and Marketing division, Cities Service Company, New York; M. R. Bump, chief engineer, Henry L. Doherty & Co., New York; H. R. Straight, vice president and general manager, Empire Companies, Bartlesville, Okla.; Warren A. Sinsheimer, manager, Oil Production division, Cities Service Company, New York; P. M. Miskell, Refinery division, Empire Companies, Tulsa, Okla.

Standing: C. H. Caldwell, secretary-treasurer, Indian Territory Iluminating Oil Company, Bartlesville, Okla.; H. W. Camp, general superintendent, Empire Refineries, Inc., Tulsa, Okla; A. W. Ambrose, manager, Geological and Land departments, Empire Companies, Bartlesville, Okla.; E. L. Peck, manager Gasoline division, Empire Companies, Bartlesville, Okla.; Clay Briggs, chief engineer, Empire Companies, Bartlesville, Okla.; F. K. Haskell, manager, Empire Petroleum Company, and Oil Pipe Line division, Bartlesville,, Okla.; O. P. Warlick, general auditor, Empire Companies, Bartlesville, Okla.; F. B. Plank, secretary to Executive Committee of Empire Companies, Bartlesville, Okla.; C. E. Murray, secretary, Empire Companies, Bartlesville, Okla.; W. J. Morgan, manager, Oil Production division, Empire Companies, Bartlesville, Okla.; D. W. Harris, treasurer, Empire Companies, and H. O. Caster, chief counsel, Empire Companies, were away from Bartlesville when the picture was taken.

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**Westcott & Greis:**
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Tulsa, Okla.

**DuVal-Kirk Co.:**
Los Angeles, Calif.

# Second Hand Pipe and Exhaust Steam Can Be Utilized to Keep Derrick Man Warm

THE derrick man in Winter, is always exposed to wind, snow, sleet, rain and cold and especially at night, his job becomes dangerous in the extreme. Covered with icicles hanging from his slicker suit, the derrick man prides himself on working derrick any kind of weather.

It is not a difficult matter to provide heat for the derrick man, however, and a few joints of 2-inch pipe and some fittings may be used to keep him comfortable and so that he can perform his work better and with more safety to himself, both from accident and from sickness.

The engine or pump, either, furnish more than enough exhaust steam and by connecting a 2-inch line to the exhaust, then running it up a derrick leg to the derrick working platform, then making a coil of six short pieces, 6-feet long, each, with return bends and placing it on the working platform, next to the girt, the derrick man can stand on it between times and keep warm.

The 2-inch riser should be connected to the exhaust line, say 20 feet away from the engine or pump, and then an additional length of exhaust line placed. At the end of the line, an ordinary check valve, 4-inch if the engine exhaust is 4-inch, will place enough back pressure on the exhaust to force steam up to the derrick man. During especially cold weather, the check valve may require a small weight so as to add three or four pounds pressure to the exhaust in order to force more steam through the coil. At each stroke of the engine the check will work, letting out surplus steam, or the check will stay partly open.

The other end of the steam coil may be left open so that steam will pass through. A drip at the bottom of the riser lets out condensation in the riser.

Where wells are drilled in gassy territory and an open fire is not permissible on the derrick floor, a similar coil, using exhaust steam may also be used. In this case, the coil may be placed vertically about six pipes high, each 10 feet long.

Live steam uses fuel, but when using exhaust steam, there is very little difference in fuel expense.

This idea has been used on many North Texas wells and could without a great expense be utilized by almost any winter rig.

---

it no longer bears any resemblance to a cementing material except in appearance. The appearance was that of a dark cement slurry, but its constitution is in reality that of a small portion of cement diluted with mud fluid.

One of these samples was bailed from a well in the Huntington Beach field in which Santa Cruz Special Oil Well Cement was used and the cementing job a complete failure. The sample was shipped to the plant in a glass jar as a slurry, with the claim that the Santa Cruz Special Oil Well Cement was of poor quality because it would not set.

Prior to analysis the sample was dried and ignited.

The increase of silica, iron and alumina together with the decrease in lime content convincingly proves that its constitution is far removed from a cementing material, and cannot be expected to have any hardening properties.

The second sample, in which the dilution is principally that of precipitated solids from impure waters instead of mud; was similarly baled from a well in the Taft field in which the cementing material was Santa Cruz Special Oil Well Cement and failed in obtaining a water shut-off. The cause of the failure was charged with positive assurance to the cement as being devoid of any setting properties whereupon the sample was submitted as proof.

Upon drying and igniting the sample at low red for analysis, the investigation afforded the following: viz.

**Analysis:**

| Ignited at Low Red | Taft Sample Cement Sludge baled from well |
|---|---|
| $SiO_2$ | 18.05% |
| $Fe_2O_3$ | 4.74 |
| $Al_2O_3$ | 6.18 |
| $CaO$ | 31.59 |
| $MgO$ | 11.26 |
| $SO_3$ | 9.52 |
| $K_2O$ | .76 |
| $Na_2O$ | 7.14 |
| $Cl$ | 10.60 |

Again comparing the above analysis with that of Santa Cruz Special Oil Well Cement the substitution in element content is found to be principally magnesia, sulphates, sodium and chlorine followed by a decrease in both lime and silica. The substituted elements do not have any hydraulic properties whatsoever, and are not present in the original cement in such quantities; they must therefore represent the precipitants from such solutions with which cement came into contact. Such sludge not only would never set, and if it did the $SO_3$ content would destroy its permanency.

It is quite apparent from the two materials of which the analyses are given that if present in the water path a successful shut-off is practically impossible and that there is a false interpretation on materials baled from wells when they were presumed to represent the cementing material.

### Use of Lime in Wells

Unfortunately, no adequate means have become evolved for eliminating the formation of the valueless sludgy mass when inside of the well casing, as long as waters of varying impurities are used for localizing the column of cement slurry; by reason of the inevitable presence of adhering cement on the casing wall which subsequently subsides and by chemical reaction will unavoidably precipitate solids from solution; but that unavoidably forming ahead of the column of cement, whether it be in proximity with the formation, outside wall of the casing or the surface of the projected column of cement between the formation and casing, might be given attention with beneficial effect upon the cementing value of the cement.

The removal of the sludgy precipitants furthermost from contact with the cement will not only create a more favorable environment for the cement and give to its hardening properties a field more free from disturbing factors, but the cement will be less influenced by destructive agents which affect its permanency.

Where the waters are known to be quite impure this may be accomplished by introducing more regularly a column of slurrified lime of say, 10 or 15 cubic feet, directly ahead of the column of cement. It must not be assumed, however, that the use of lime slurry should have any mitigating effect upon the sludgy precipitants massing themselves under the column of cement when forced beyond the shoe; that could be overcome only by avoiding with assurance the removal of all of the cement from inside of the casing.

There is no difference between the kinds of lime used for lime slurry, whether hydraulic lime, hydrated lime or quick lime, in so far as it concerns its value for precipitating solids from mud-fluid and waters; the effect being alike in all cases.

The lime slurry naturally improves the field for the cement and, abounding as it does in closer proximity and contact with the true cementing material, it is infinitely more favorable to the preservation of the cementing properties than when contaminated with or in proximity to the sludgy mass both disguised and despised. The lime slurry area furthermore serves as a field for becoming contaminated with the destructive non-hydraulic substance through which the harmful effect upon the cement is mitigated.

Aside from what lime slurries may do when introduced ahead of the column of cement, the use of hydraulic lime, which must not be confused with hydrated lime, has a secondary beneficial effect upon the formation, in that it combines with silicates and aluminates from clays and shales and possesses in itself hydraulic properties.

Prevalent opinion favors its use more for what it may accomplish in the making and preservation of a better formation and providing for a more favorable field for the cement than for its hydraulic value.

Hydraulic lime has the hydraulic property so manifestly absent in hydrated lime. Hydraulic lime includes all cementing materials made by calcining silicious limestones in which the resultant clinker contains sufficient calcium silicate to give it hydraulic value; but at the same time contain sufficient free lime (CaO) that will cause it to slack by the addition of water. It must therefore possess two requisites; 1st—the clinker must contain sufficient free lime to slack with water; and 2nd—the resultant powder must be capable of setting and hardening under water.

In the absence of any measures for predetermining the success or failure of a cementing job until the shut-off is tested out and proven, whatever cementing system may have been employed or whatever brand of cement may have been used, the industry may find the references and suggestions herein contained pertaining to shutting off water in oil wells, of sufficient interest to warrant the wisest observance of every precaution which may affect the prolific value of an oil well and a preservation of the field.

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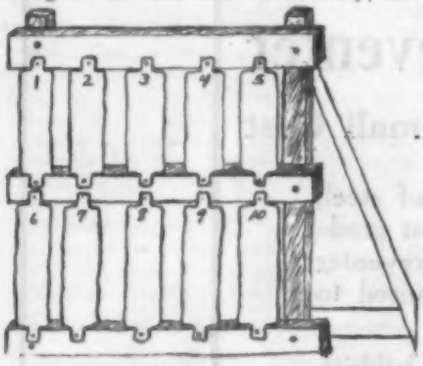
# One Concern Buys Paint on Performance Test

## Has scheme to show how paints will meet requirements before purchases are made

*By A. R. McTee*

BUYING PAINT for the oil industry on a performance test and a quality plus basis is aiding the Humble Oil and Refining Company to materially reduce this item of expense in handling their "surfacing saving" problems. A few minor experiments made by the company have furnished a simple scheme whereby paint purchases are based on the same definite performance required of other equipment.

The Humble scheme, while especially designed for use in their refinery, can



be adapted to the producing branch in buying paint for storage tanks, transportation equipment, and other field equipment.

When a representative from a paint factory calls on the purchasing department of the Humble Oil & Refining Company, the first thing that he is asked to do is to submit samples of his product. A long sales talk is unnecessary. By going into a theoretical discussion of paint, the salesman wastes his own time as well as that of the Humble Company. It is an iron-bound rule that no paint shall be bought until after it has stood the test on the Humble Company's test fence.

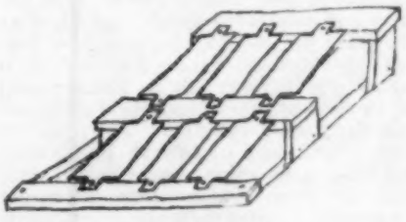
The idea of this test fence came after various disagreeable and expensive experiences with paint that did not stay on the surface to which it was applied. Counting the waste of actual money involved and the loss from evaporation, these experiences were dearly paid for. Some of the paint lasted as long as nine months and some did not last that long.

With the system of testing in use now, paints that show deterioation within a short time are not considered. Comparisons can be made with those that stand up well under the necessary conditions of exposure, and it becomes a simple matter to determine which paint will give the best results for the money involved.

The test fence consists of two parts; one part is a wooden frame to which sheets of metal can be attached. This part is placed in a vertical position on top of a building. The other part consists of the same kind of a frame placed at the exact pitch of a tank roof. By using two frames, results are obtained for tests on surfaces at the vertical and also at the horizontal. Tests on the vertical fence are considered as good indications of what the paint will do on the wall of a tank. Results obtained from the frame of the same pitch as the tank roof show what may be expected when the paint is put on the roof, with the understanding, of course, that the roof will be free of water sprays, leaks, etc.

To make the test as severe as possible, building was selected where conditions of exposure would be the worst. Fumes from the acid plant, vapor from the boilers, smoke, dirt, rain, and sunshine all have a direct shot at the test fence. No protection of any kind exists. The building is about eighteen feet high, and both fences are on top of this building.

Upon receipt of a sample of paint, the foreman applies it to a clean metal sheet the same thickness of the tank wall or roof. In fact the metal is cut from the same metal as that of which the tank is built. These sheets are cut in shops at the refinery and are supposed to be in exactly the same condition at the time the paint is applied as though it were being put on the tank itself. Each sheet is painted on both sides in order to avoid any discrepan-



cies that might result from the differences in exposure of the two sides of the same sheet. The sheet is cleaned first; then a filler of red lead is applied, then a coat of gray paint is put on, and finally a third coat of whatever paint to be tested is applied.

Each sheet is numbered. A complete record of each sheet is kept from the date on which the paint is applied until the test is considered as finished. The sheets are examined from time to time and notes are entered in the record book. Each examination date is recorded and by glancing at the record book it can be definitely determined what each test is doing. For instance, if a paint begins to blister, a note is made showing the date when this defect was discovered. A check can then be made as to the date on which the test was started and it becomes a simple matter to decide what the paint is doing.

One man has charge of all the paint testing. He is the paint foreman of the company and is employed to make sure that no inferior surfacing is put on any property belonging to the Humble Company. No element of personality enters the process of testing. When a paint falls down, it is dropped from the book. Naturally such a paint would never be considered when buying time comes along.

To further eliminate the possibility of misunderstanding regarding the test, if a paint company wishes to apply its paint to the test sheet, no objection is made. The Humble foreman paints a sheet also and the two tests are run side by side. A record is then kept of both sheets and comparisons are made frequently.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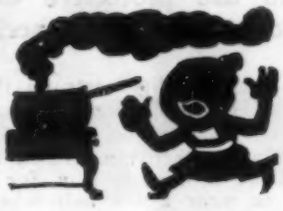

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# Promote Safety and Reduce Time Losses

## Failure to use protective devices often accounts for derrick accidents

SO FAR, four of the 17 fundamental causes of field accidents have been discussed: (1) Class of work beyond the ability of the injured; (2) improper tools or devices; (3) lack of instruction; (4) methods not suitable. In this article we take up the next cause, which is classified as protective devices not used.

There are few operating companies that do not have some kind of protective equipment for the men who have to work at hazardous tasks or in dangerous positions. A study of accident statistics reported from fields throughout the country forces one to the conclusion that there is a tendency

The kind of a belt that is difficult to remove. In case of a fire it would be almost impossible to take this belt off in time to escape from the top of the derrick

toward carelessness among field workers. This is brought about, no doubt, by the familiarity of the risk under which these men are working. They have performed the same or similar duties for many years and have worked around similar hazards and unprotected machinery until many have an entire disregard for the dangers surrounding them. However, familiarity with a hazard often times creates a contempt for that hazard which frequently results in a serious accident.

Recent investigations have revealed that 14.17 per cent of all the accidents resulting in 29.38 per cent of all the time lost in oil fields, is due entirely to the machinery at drilling and producing wells.

Failure to use protective devices, of any sort, that may be provided, is in most cases an indication of the wrong attitude on the part of those concerned. About the only possible excuse is that the device furnished slows up the work, or possibly creates a hazard which is greater than the one eliminated. A fair example would be a loading rack with continuous rails on both sides which would necessitate climbing over the rail to reach the cars. This, while it is in strict accord with insurance standards, creates a hazard which the rack man is probably justified in opposing.

A big responsibility rests on those in charge of designing safeguards. Practicability should be the dominant feature of all protective measures. Who could blame a derrick man for not wanting to wear a life belt when it places his life in jeopardy if he puts it on? Instances are on record where men lost their lives because the life belt furnished was difficult to remove. These cases happened to men working on the forbleboard when the well caught on fire. So much time was consumed in removing the life belts that the men were burned to death before they could get down.

The many falls from derricks would all be eliminated if wearing a safety belt were a universal practice. Belts should be so installed as to allow freedom for working with a minimum of slack. It is quite as dangerous for a man to fall with a belt that has eight or 10 feet of slack as it would be for him to fall without any belt at all.

### Instruction Books

A few companies issue instruction books on safety practices. The importance of using protective measures is stressed and every employe is made to understand that the company will not be responsible for any accident that occurs where protective measures are not used. This is especially true of goggles. It should be a universal practice among the companies, however, to see that the goggles are properly selected and fitted. It is manifestly unfair to insist that a workman wear a pair of goggles which are so uncomfortable that they are actually painful.

When safeguards are properly designed and installed, failure to use them should not be countenanced. An injured man cannot justly complain if he is hurt through neglect or deliberate carelessness of his own.

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## Safety Council Work to Extend to Mid-Continent

**Dallas, Texas, Jan. 31.**—At a meeting held here on January 26, organization of the Petroleum Safety Council of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association was completed. This meeting grew out of a meeting held in Tulsa, Oklahoma, several weeks ago, at which time it was proposed to merge the Texas Petroleum Safety Council with the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association.

The idea of merging the safety work started in Texas with the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association was reported upon favorably by the executive committee of the latter organization, and the meeting in Dallas was called.

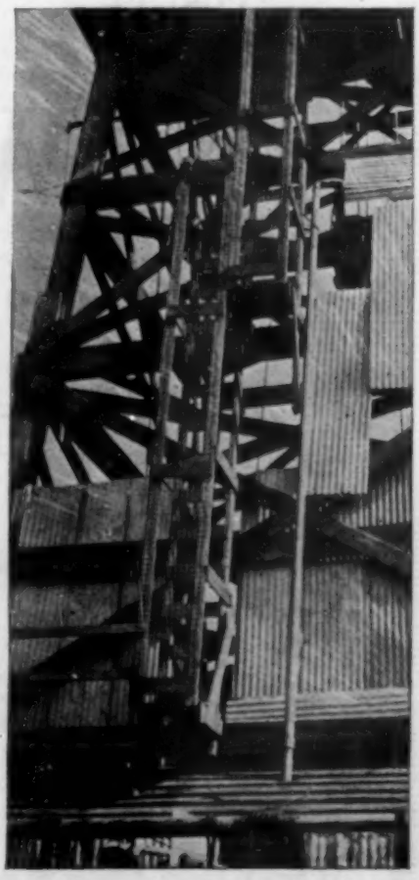
D. J. Wallace, of the Humble Oil and Refining Company, Houston, Texas, was elected permanent chairman of the safety council. The governing body of the council is to consist of the general chairman and a chairman from each of the five states composing the Mid-Continent area. The following state chairmen were elected: H. W. Boggess, Sinclair Oil and Refining Company, Tulsa, Oklahoma; J. S. Gibson, Prairie Pipe Line Company, Independence, Kansas; George Cooke, Standard Oil Company, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; R. S. Haseltine, Guiberson Corporation, Dallas, Texas. As no representative was present from Arkansas, it was decided that a chairman from this state would be appointed by the general chairman.

Each state chairman is to organize a committee to carry on safety work in his state.

By-laws of the council were adopted and officers elected. The following officers were chosen: Jack O'Brien, of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, secretary; Harry Smith, Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, treasurer.

Representatives from more than 40 oil companies attended the meeting.

The amount of work to be accomplished the first year will depend upon the financial support given the movement, and so far, there has been no trouble in securing members to the council.



Caged-in ladders used on derricks in California. The ladder is staggered in 16-foot sections. Such a ladder employs unusual safety features

# this sleeve—

Patented in the U. S. A. July 20, 1915. No. 1147,108; October 17, 1916, No. 1201483; March 29, 1921, No. 15075 (Reissue); India, Feb. 27, 1920, No. 5360; Great Britain, May 25, 1921, No. 163802. Other foreign patents pending. Manufactured under the Guiberson-Richard Patent of March 14, 1916, No. 1175298.

Prevents oil and gas pressure from setting slips when running in. Catcher cannot hang up in the fluid.

**Prevents meddling or tampering with the spring.**

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# Water Supply a Problem to Be Considered In Connection With Oil Shale Development

**Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.**—The issuance of Technical Paper 324, "Uses of water in the oil shale industry," by J. J. Jakosky, is announced by the Department of the Interior through the Bureau of Mines.

Any engineer making a trip through the oil shale region of the Rocky Mountain country will be struck by the fact that the water supply problem will have to be solved before an oil shale industry of any considerable size can be started there, the Bureau of Mines points out. The situation does not appear so serious to those who do not travel far from the main streams or arteries of travel, although even in these places it may cause thought. Only when one gets away from the railroads —and often that means visiting the richer shale deposits—does the magnitude of the water supply problem become fully evident. There are few large watercourses, and these are generally far apart. Many of the smaller tributaries are periodic; they may be entirely dry part of the year but roaring torrents during the rainy months. Little is known as to possibilities of obtaining adequate water supplies by well drilling, but in many places the prospects do not look very favorable.

Those deposits situated on the main watercourses may seem to be adequately supplied, or so situated that they may be adequately supplied, with water development or production work. It must be borne in mind, however, that much of the water of these streams is already appropriated for agricultural or other uses, perhaps lower down on the stream, and that the amount of such appropriation may increase, as agricultural demands ordinarily take legal precedence over industrial requirements.

At the present stage of the shale industry in this country it is almost impossible to state definitely the amount of water required for large scale operations. The amount required for mining and crushing the shale will probably be similar to that in the coal mining industry where similar conditions exist. The per capita domestic requirements for water will vary with the location of the plant and with local conditions. The most important use for water is in retorting and refining, but the amount that will be required for these purposes is more in doubt than that for power or domestic use.

No standard retorting or refining practice for oil shale and shale oil has yet been established in the United States. Many retorting processes have been proposed, and perhaps 25 or 30 experimental or demonstration plants have been erected in different parts of the country. Practically without exception, however, these plants are too small to be considered as commercial, or to give operating data that would be of much value in estimating water requirements.

The proposed retorts for treating oil shale may be grouped in a general way under two heads: (1) Those in which dry destructive distillation takes place and (2) those in which distillation progresses in the presence of superheated steam or gas. In the well known Scottish type of retort, used for many years in Scottland, steam is used. Whether or not Scottish practice will be followed in this country remains to be seen, but as the Scottish plants are today the only ones operating on a large commercial scale, knowledge of their water requirements will be of value in estimating requirements for plants in the United States. If, later on, American retorts should be designed differently so that they use less water or none at all this development will in many cases be a point decidedly in their favor.

Shale retorting and refining plants will require water, whether or not the retorts are steamed. Large quantities of water will be needed for power, mining, and domestic uses. The oil vapors must be condensed, and distillates treated, and the fixed gases scrubbed; and in other stages of retorting and refining there are many uses for water. Yet even now, large oil shale plants are being proposed in regions where the water requirements, if only for mining and domestic use, will present a problem that may require the expenditure of considerable technical ability and capital for ultimate solution.

Technical Paper 324, which was prepared in co-operation with the University of Utah, contains a chapter on "The sanitation of oil shale camps," by Dr. A. L. Murray. Copies of the paper may be obtained from the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.


# Bill Splivens had forgotten

"BILL SPLIVENS," said Old Doc Salvador, "what kind of a working barrel do you use in this well?"

"Le' me see," ruminated Bill Splivens. "It's been pumpin' away for nigh onto fourteen months, and dog my cats if I ain't plumb forgot what's at the bottom of that hole!"

"Never mind," said Old Doc, "you've answered my question."

"Well I swan!" muttered Splivens doubtfully.

But sure enough, when Doc asked the company to look into their records on that well they found that an Axelson Amco Pump (working barrel) was turning the trick.

You can buy an Axelson Pump at the Frick-Reid Store in any oil field, and to the best of our knowledge it's the only working barrel in America that you can install in a troublesome well and FORGET!

*In Oil Field Equipment—the Most HUMAN Organization in America.*

Frick-Reid Supply Co.

Tulsa, Okla. Pittsburgh, Pa.

*West of the Mississippi—Stores Everywhere*

# The Simple Principle That Means Greater Pump Efficiency

Years before the Gaso line of oil-industry pumps appeared, their designers were in the field repairing oil field machinery, learning from actual experience in what respects pumps were failing to meet the requirements of operating conditions.

They came to the conclusion that the Oil Industry needed STURDIER pumps, especially designed for it, by men acquainted in detail with its operating conditions.

Out of their conviction grew the present line of Gaso Oil Industry Pumps. A basic principle of design lies back of every Gaso—the principle of FEWER, STRONGER parts. Every Gaso Pump, furthermore, is strictly an Oil Industry pump, embodying important variations from ordinary pumps of its type.

Gaso Pumps are built in the world's "Oil Capital", Tulsa, by Oil Men, for Oil Industry Use. In a day of "specialization" can you doubt that they will serve you better than pumps which are not the result of such narrow specialization? Such leaders as Prairie, Sinclair, Cosden, are among our customers. There is a reason.

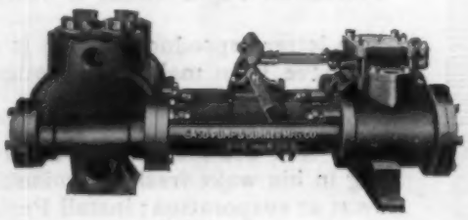
We will gladly send you full description and specifications on any item in the complete Gaso line.

**No. 401**

**For pressures ranging from 200 to 800 pounds. Capable of doing the work usually performed by much more expensive pumps.**

**No. 407**

**Duplex Piston Steam Pump for pressures from 600 to 1000 pounds. Of heavy extra-service construction throughout. Made in various sizes and capacities.**



GASO PUMP & BURNER MFG. CO. TULSA, OKLA.

*GASO PUMPS*

*for oil field uses*

**Say you saw it in The Oil Weekly**

# PERFECTION VAPOR PRESSURE TANKS
WOOD, AND BOLTED STEEL TANKS

## Indisputable Evidence No. 8

RALCO OIL COMPANY

Gridley, Kans.
Aug 7 1923.

To Whom it May Concern:

We are using Black Sivalls & Bryson Vapor Pressure Tanks on our Greenwood Co leases.

Prior to the time of using these tanks we were using Standard Steel Tanks and changed to the more effecient type of tank only because we felt that there was a possibility of the added cost of this more effecient tank being a good investment and money maker for us.

In our standard tanks we lost by evaporation about two and one half barrels a tank at a time when we were running the tank within twelve hours after it was filled. Our vapor pressure tanks in use now save us all of this quantity loss and no doubt a good deal more that was lost while the tank was being filled which of course we would be unable to estimate.

In addition to the saving in quantity which these tanks made us they raised our gravity approximately two points which gave us twenty cents a barrel more for every barrel of oil that we sold. This gravity saving made us $40.00 on each 250 tank sold. On one of our leases alone we were selling 900 barrels of oil a day. These vapor pressure tanks actually made us them $180.00 a day.

In addition to these money making features we heat all of our lease houses in the winter and do all of our cooking in the summertime with gas which is furnished from these tanks.

We believe that these tanks will pay for themselves every month for the twelve months in the year.

We consider these tanks to be a very great asset to our properties and would highly recommend them for use on all oil properties.

Yours very truly,

Ralco Oil Co.

W M Ross
Supt.

*"We Believe These Tanks Will Pay for Themselves Every Month"*

You will have to admit that any piece of equipment for an oil lease that pays for itself 12 times a year, should be considered a pretty fair investment.

No wonder the Ralco Oil Company would be willing to recommend Perfection Vapor Tanks to other oil producers.

The letter reproduced above is a fitting testimonial to all the claims we have been making—a better advertisement than we could have written ourselves.

Now that Old Man Gloom is leaving the oil fields of the country, leaving in his wake fresh optimism, start the new year right by taking a swat at evaporation; install Perfection Vapor Pressure Tanks on your lease and watch them pay for themselves.

*The Tank that is an Investment Instead of an Expense*

# Black Sivalls & Bryson
INC.

BARTLESVILLE ~ OKLAHOMA

Branch offices in all principal active fields

Say you saw it in The Oil Weekly

# PERSONAL MENTION-MEN YOU KNOW

W. G. Fitzpatrick, who has been assistant to C. V. Carr of the National Supply Company, has been appointed store manager of the National branch at Bristow, Oklahoma, and is now in charge.

C. H. Williams, formerly with the Oil Well Supply Company but later connected with International Supply Company, has been made one of International's Tulsa salesmen and now is calling on the trade.

C. B. McCluskey of Des Moines, Iowa, treasurer of the Noco Petroleum Company, has moved his offices to Kansas City, Mo.

M. T. Archer, chief engineer of the National Supply Companies, who has been in the Mid-Continent field, has returned to Pittsburgh.

E. W. Marland, president of the Marland Oil Company, who has been in New York, has left for Florida to join a party of friends for a sea trip on the Marland yacht, the "Whitemarsh."

H. H. Galbreath, independent producer, was away from his headquarters in Independence, Kansas, last week on a business trip through the Oklahoma fields.

O. Goodson has been re-elected president of the Blackwell Oil and Gas Company of Blackwell, Oklahoma.

C. C. Crossley, for several years with the Lone Star Gas Company in Texas, is now in California representing the Lone Star interests in the Beaver State Oil Company, organized by Portland, Oregon, people. Two producing wells have been completed in the Torrance field and Crossley looks after them. Mr. Crossley is a member of the standardization committee of the American Petroleum Institute, having been among the first to advocate standardization seven years ago. He attended the St. Louis sessions of the committee.

Charley Reader, of the A. Y. McDonald Manufacturing Company, Dubuque, Iowa, was in Houston, Texas, last week. Mr. Reeder was in the Texas city on business for his company.

W. L. Childs, sales manager of the Boykin Machinery & Supply Company, with headquarters at Beaumont, was in Wichita Falls last week investigating oil field developments in the North Texas district with tentative plans of opening a branch warehouse in Wichita Falls.

Dale Sneed of the land department of the Amerada Petroleum Corporation has returned to Tulsa after an extended stay in Cass County, Nebraska.

L. H. Wellensiek, field engineer of the Hughes Tool Company, and W. C. Morgan, the company's Mid-Continent representative, are making a tour of the Tonkawa and Stroud areas in Oklahoma.

R. A. Wilson, manufacturing director of the Guiberson Corporation, and A. B. Stillwell, Mid-Continent representative of Guiberson, are on a tour of the Kansas fields and will return through the Osage country.

T. J. CRUMPTON

of Los Angeles, Calif., general field manager of the California Petroleum Corporation and the corporation's various subsidiaries. Mr. Crumpton started in the oil busines at the age of 16 years. His first connection with the interests which became the present corporation was in 1909 when he took the position as field superintendent at Coalinga. He has filled practically every position possible in the oil field.

Col. David Shelby, chief scout of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, who has been confined to his home in Tulsa for several weeks on account of illness, is reported to be rapidly improving in health.

F. F. Hamilton, Rocky Mountain representative of the McGraw-Baughman-Bearly Lumber Company of Oklahoma City and Tulsa, manufacturers of the Salter turnbuckle derrick, has returned to Casper from a visit to Denver.

E. G. Wright has been re-elected vice president and general manager of the Southwest Pennsylvania Pipe Line Company at the annual meeting recently held in Oil City, Pennsylvania.

J. L. Shakely, sales manager of the Frick-Reid Supply Company, has returned to his office in Tulsa after a trip through Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, where he visited the various branch stores and warehouses of the company.

Joseph Waldeck, representative of the Lukenheimer Valve Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, was away from his offices in St. Louis recently on a tour of the Mid-Continent oil country.

James R. Cole, recently attorney for the Waite Phillips Company and formerly attorney for the Oklahoma Natural Gas Company, has opened a law office of his own at 222 Kennedy building in Tulsa.

General offices of the Noco Petroleum Company have been moved from New York to Kansas City and a field office is to be maintained in Tulsa.

T. P. Steeper has been elected assistant secretary and Ralph L. Morton, Jr., and H. E. Butcher assistant treasurers of the Empire Companies with headquarters in Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

Officials of the Amerada Petroleum Corporation, led by Thos. J. Ryder, president, have just completed a tour of the Kansas oil fields.

Johnson D. Hill of Tulsa, head of the production department of the Waite Phillips Company, was the principal speaker last Saturday at the weekly meeting of the Okmulgee, Oklahoma, District Oil and Gas Association.

William Hedges, formerly connected with the Mannsfield, Ohio, Gas Company, is in the Mid-Continent field en route to the West Coast.

D. J. Wallace, president of the Texas Petroleum Safety Council, attended the safety meeting of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, held in Dallas last week.

Steve Frazier, independent oil operator of Moline, Kansas, spent several days in Tulsa last week in connection with business interests.

H. P. Ferree has been elected president of the Fenex Oil Company at the annual meeting recently held in Douglas, Wyoming.

Joe L. May of the May Tank and Supply Company of Casper is on a trip to the East and Middle West and will include stops at Kansas City and Marion, Indiana.

Forest M. Towl has been re-elected president of the Eureka Pipe Line Company at the annual meeting recently held in Oil City, Pennsylvania.

## LOOK FOR SIMPLICITY IN A FIELD METER

THE MOST important characteristic of a meter for natural or casinghead gas is the ability to operate continuously day after day.

Foxboro engineers were the pioneers in the development of a simple, dependable meter. They selected the thin plate orifice principle as the simplest and one of the most accurate methods of fluid measurement, and produced the first commercial orifice meter.

The skill and experience of thirty years of instrument making has been reflected in the Foxboro Orifice Meter through such outstanding constructional advantages as the close-up flange connection which gives the greatest differential pressure for a given size orifice; the all-steel differential chamber; the trouble-proof, rustless check valves, the pressure-tight bearing between high pressure chamber and instrument case; and pen arm adjustment for minimum time lag.

That oil and gas men appreciate the value of simplicity and dependability in meters is suggested by the fact that the majority of meters in use throughout the producing fields today are Foxboro Orifice Meters.

Let us send you our interesting and valuable Bulletin N-113-1.

THE FOXBORO COMPANY, Inc.
Neponset Ave., Foxboro, Mass., U. S. A.
213 South Cincinnati Ave., Tulsa, Okla.

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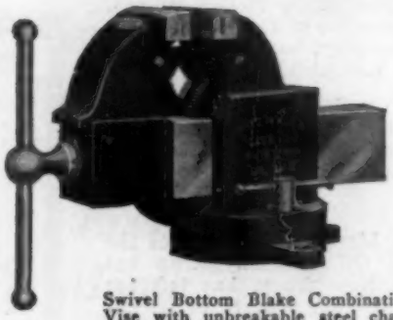
FOXBORO
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
*THE COMPASS OF INDUSTRY*

# WHY
## *You Need*
# PRENTISS
## Combination Pipe
# VISES



Swivel Bottom Blake Combination Vise with unbreakable steel channel arm all sizes
1/8 inch to 6 inches to
1/8 inch to 8 inches
Also with grey iron and steel sliding bar in sizes from
1/8 inch to 1 inch to
1/8 inch to 4 inches.

## GUARANTEED

**REASON No. 6**

Knowing, as we do, just how and of what materials Prentiss Combination Pipe Vises are made, we firmly believe in them.

We cannot reasonably expect you to share this belief without assurance.

Therefore, we absolutely guarantee them against any defects or material in workmanship.

That this guarantee is seldom—practically never—invoked, proves the perfection of Prentiss Combination Pipe Vises.

**SIX Prentiss Points**

Swivel Base—Above the Bench
Resistance to Blows, Pressure and Strain
Weld-firm Interchangeable Jaw Faces
No-Hump Jaw
Upset Head on Screw
Guarantee

*The Only Vise with Every Improvement*

**PRENTISS VISE COMPANY**
New York City

# FIELD NOTES AND PRODUCTION STATISTICS

## And Still They Pay Premiums in California

### Raise of 25 cents a barrel spurs buyers on and further raises expected—Production off

**Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 28.**—The announcement of a raise of 25 cents a barrel in the price of crude oil in California effective the morning of January 22 by the Standard Oil Company of California, which was met by the other concerns buying oil, has had no effect on the payment of premiums and the practice continues. At the same time of the crude raise, gasoline was increased two cents a gallon and fuel oil boosted 25 cents a barrel.

The announcement came closely after the San Francisco office of the American Petroleum Institute stated that slightly more than 2,800,000 barrels of crude oil and residuum had been "found" thus increasing storage during November that amount, and thereby bringing about a withdrawal from storage of slightly more than 155,000 barrels during December. This is taken to mean that storage is already being drawn upon in California and that withdrawals can be expected to be greater each month as the production declines. It is rumored that the Standard of California has agreed to ship a larger amount of crude than usual to the Standard of New Jersey.

It is positively known that at least one of the larger companies operating in California is now paying a premium of from 5 to 10 cents a barrel where it is found necessary to get the oil—and along about this time those who are competing for the crude from new wells are not smiling with much success at each other. They may be smiling a little, but they sure are watching the "other fellow" out of the corner of their eye. The competition is real and keen. Smaller independents continue to pay premiums.

#### CALIFORNIA FIELD OPERATIONS

The following table from statistics compiled by State Oil and Gas Supervisor R. D. Bush for California for the past several weeks gives a true insight into field activities:

| Month ending— | New wells started | Water shutoff tests | Deepening jobs | No. wells aband. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *June | 120 | 195 | 59 | 22 |
| July | 94 | 145 | 46 | 23 |
| *August | 96 | 141 | 41 | 26 |
| Sept. | 122 | 194 | 39 | 36 |
| October | 114 | 131 | 38 | 25 |
| November | 100 | 151 | 48 | 23 |
| Week ending: | | | | |
| December 1 | 18 | 41 | 7 | 9 |
| December 8 | 15 | 44 | 5 | 10 |
| December 15 | 26 | 32 | 10 | 5 |
| December 22 | 23 | 36 | 5 | 1 |
| December 29 | 23 | 28 | 10 | 7 |
| January 5 | 34 | 22 | 18 | 3 |
| January 12 | 24 | 27 | 6 | 10 |
| January 19 | 33 | 33 | 10 | 7 |

*Five weeks in month.

#### That Pan American Lease

Oil men of California are watching with the keenest interest the senate inquiry into the naval reserve leases, but most interest naturally is centered in the Pan American lease of the naval reserve in Kern County, California. It has become generally known that the Pan American had fully decided to build a ten inch welded pipe line from the naval reserve to Los Angeles, a distance of about 140 miles. The undertaking would be biggest of its kind to be attempted in California during this year. But late information from Washington leads many to believe that

(Continued on page 48)

## Imports of Petroleum at Principal United States Ports

The following figures represent the total imports of crude oil for the month with the current month given by weeks:

| | Atlantic Ports | | | | | | Gulf Coast Ports | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Baltimore | Boston | New York | Philadelphia | Others | Total | Galveston | N. Orleans Baton Rge. | Port Arthur Sabine Pass | Tampa | Total | Total at All Ports |
| January | 475,000 | 745,115 | 1,636,020 | 641,006 | 1,163,120 | 4,760,155 | 1,053,000 | 733,284 | 1,182,654 | 40,000 | 3,011,953 | 7,772,108 |
| February | 421,000 | 553,510 | 1,163,971 | 570,129 | 1,150,819 | 3,859,429 | 1,079,000 | 951,818 | 1,019,000 | 167,000 | 3,216,818 | 7,076,247 |
| March | 265,000 | 450,000 | 2,020,139 | 848,000 | 1,406,577 | 5,045,924 | 1,857,000 | 1,611,794 | 1,453,000 | 240,000 | 5,162,794 | 10,208,718 |
| April | 370,000 | 669,000 | 1,074,000 | 625,000 | 591,000 | 3,319,000 | 1,615,000 | 1,020,000 | 1,135,000 | 168,000 | 4,362,500 | 7,681,500 |
| May | 344,000 | 515,000 | 1,026,000 | 437,000 | 615,000 | 2,937,000 | 1,351,000 | 910,000 | 1,184,000 | 127,000 | 3,582,000 | 6,519,000 |
| June | 314,000 | 421,000 | 1,791,000 | 755,000 | 809,000 | 4,090,000 | 1,515,000 | 1,142,000 | 1,062,000 | 229,000 | 3,948,000 | 8,038,000 |
| July | 287,000 | 465,000 | 1,806,000 | 448,000 | 898,000 | 3,876,000 | 1,471,000 | 1,120,000 | 833,000 | 92,000 | 3,516,000 | 7,392,000 |
| September | 268,000 | 565,000 | 1,744,000 | 660,000 | 686,000 | 3,923,000 | 1,776,000 | 1,397,000 | 880,000 | 224,000 | 4,277,000 | 8,202,000 |
| October | 365,000 | 292,000 | 1,194,000 | 536,000 | 816,000 | 3,203,000 | 988,000 | 1,330,000 | 380,000 | 50,000 | 2,248,000 | 5,951,000 |
| November | 223,000 | 395,000 | 1,194,000 | 576,000 | 757,000 | 3,145,000 | 1,478,000 | 1,000,000 | 551,000 | 111,000 | 3,287,000 | 5,432,000 |
| December | 474,000 | 574,000 | 1,243,000 | 606,000 | 1,024,000 | 3,917,000 | 2,019,000 | 1,832,000 | 933,000 | 259,000 | 5,043,000 | 8,960,000 |
| January 5 | 160,000 | 214,000 | 273,000 | 142,000 | 183,000 | 972,000 | 303,000 | 437,000 | 325,000 | ..... | 1,065,000 | 2,037,000 |
| January 12 | 75,0000 | 60,000 | 243,000 | 189,000 | 267,000 | 834,000 | 355,000 | 105,000 | 132,000 | 15,000 | 607,000 | 1,441,000 |
| January 19 | 78,000 | ..... | 261,000 | ..... | 258,000 | 597,000 | 403,000 | 305,000 | 172,000 | ..... | 880,000 | 1,477,000 |

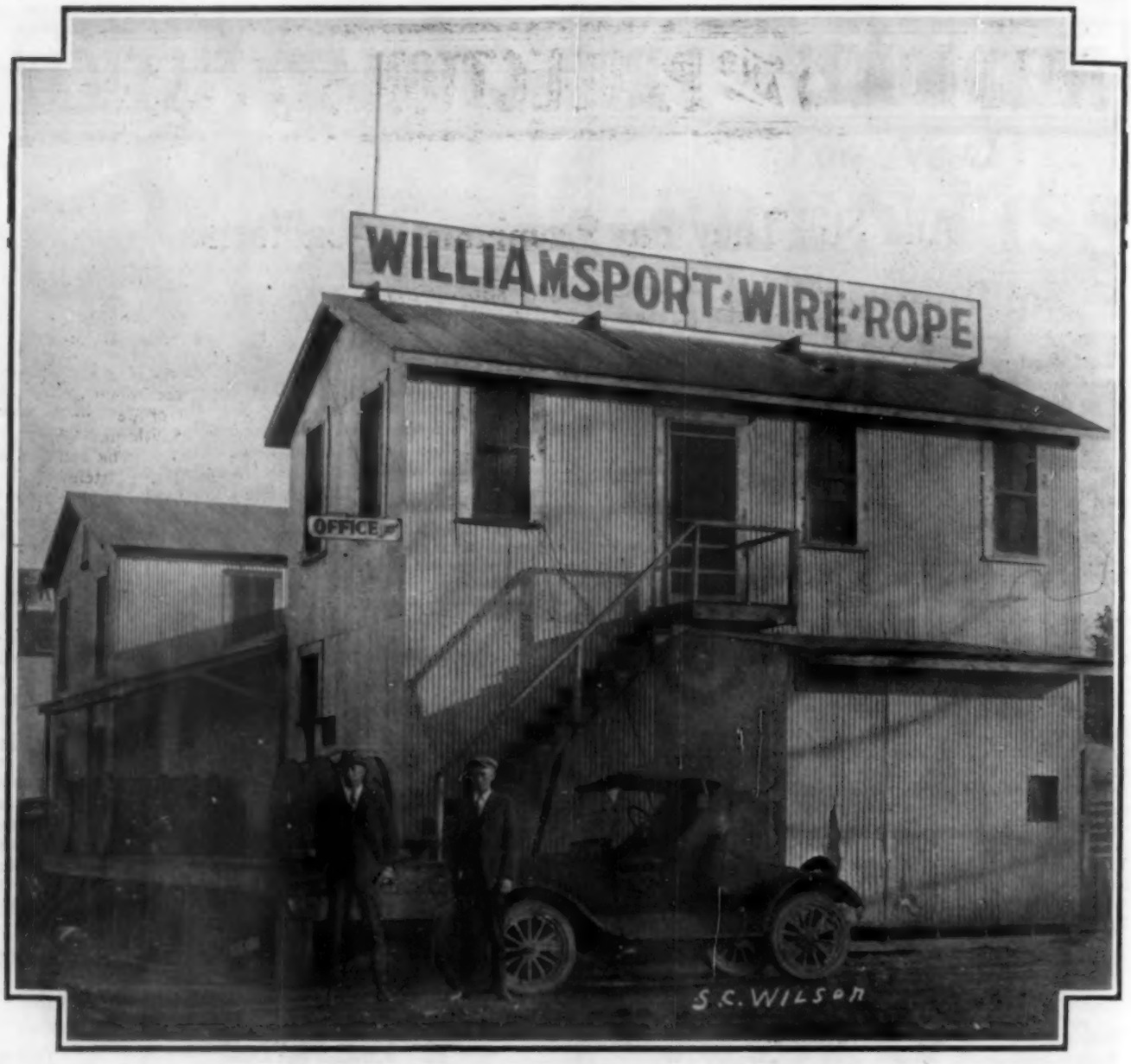
NOTE—Figures by American Petroleum Institute.

## Receipts of California Oil at Atlantic Coast Ports

The following shows the receipts of California oil at Atlantic Coast ports by months with the current month given by weeks:

| | Atlantic Ports | | | | | | Gulf Coast Ports | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Baltimore | Boston | New York | Philadelphia | Others | Total | Galveston | N. Orleans Baton Rge. | Port Arthur Sabine Pass | Tampa | Total | Total at all Ports |
| March | 442,000 | 184,000 | 1,355,000 | 496,000 | 615,000 | 2,691,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,691,000 |
| April | 105,000 | 256,000 | 2,456,000 | 502,000 | 320,000 | 3,639,000 | ..... | 478,000 | ..... | ..... | 478,000 | 4,117,000 |
| May | 444,000 | 72,000 | 1,239,000 | 764,000 | 964,000 | 3,553,000 | ..... | 300,000 | 53,000 | ..... | 353,000 | 3,906,000 |
| June | 821,000 | 160,000 | 3,206,000 | 826,000 | 808,000 | 5,821,000 | ..... | 664,000 | ..... | ..... | 664,000 | 6,485,000 |
| July | 443,000 | 75,000 | 2,068,000 | 741,000 | 699,000 | 4,080,000 | ..... | 559,000 | ..... | ..... | 559,000 | 4,639,000 |
| August | 329,000 | 229,000 | 2,956,000 | 836,000 | 683,000 | 5,033,000 | ..... | 970,000 | 70,000 | ..... | 1,040,000 | 6,073,000 |
| September | 1,028,000 | 237,000 | 2,581,000 | 621,000 | 443,000 | 4,910,000 | ..... | 703,000 | ..... | ..... | 703,000 | 5,613,000 |
| October | 779,000 | 224,000 | 2,503,000 | 779,000 | 429,000 | 4,714,000 | ..... | 746,000 | ..... | ..... | 746,000 | 5,460,000 |
| November | 591,000 | 155,000 | 2,302,000 | 584,000 | 271,000 | 3,903,000 | ..... | 935,000 | ..... | ..... | 935,000 | 4,838,000 |
| December | 454,000 | 215,000 | 2,901,000 | 813,000 | 753,000 | 5,136,000 | ..... | 729,000 | ..... | ..... | 729,000 | 5,213,000 |
| January 5 | 253,000 | ..... | 613,000 | 150,000 | 345,000 | 1,361,000 | ..... | 70,000 | ..... | ..... | 70,000 | 1,431,000 |
| January 12 | 77,000 | ..... | 1,328,000 | 94,000 | 89,000 | 1,588,000 | ..... | 240,000 | ..... | ..... | 240,000 | 1,828,000 |
| January 19 | 110,000 | ..... | 397,000 | 108,000 | 69,000 | 684,000 | ..... | 150,000 | ..... | ..... | 150,000 | 834,000 |

NOTE—Figures by American Petroleum Institute.




# WIRE LINE ORDERS BY RADIO

Note the radio aerial on our warehouse at Smackover. When a wire line is needed in a hurry all you have to do is broadcast your order.

You will find C. B. Hinton, our Smackover manager (left), and W. M. Slater, bookkeeper, right on the job.

A standing invitation is extended to all to drop in at our Smackover warehouse any time and listen to grand opera selections and bedtime stories.

During the intermissions our men can tell you which style and grade of WILLIAMSPORT Line will give you **extraordinary** service on your particular kind of job.

## WILLIAMSPORT WIRE ROPE COMPANY

**Kennedy Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.**

District Offices:

Houston, Graham, Smackover, Mildred, Arkansas City, Shidler, Blackwell, El Dorado, Ardmore, Shreveport, Holdenville, Casper, Okemah

**WE GIVE SERVICE IN EVERY IMPORTANT FIELD**

Say you saw it in The Oil Weekly

# Average Daily Production for all U. S. Fields

## Oklahoma

| | This Week | Last Week |
|---|---|---|
| Burbank | 86,980 | 70,745 |
| Bristow | 50,280 | 50,200 |
| Cushing | 25,200 | 25,600 |
| Osage (outside Burbank) | 24,450 | 24,350 |
| Okmulgee | 22,540 | 22,650 |
| Hewitt | 21,600 | 21,600 |
| Wewoka | 9,640 | 12,395 |
| Tonkawa | 39,835 | 42,400 |
| Healdton | 13,000 | 12,900 |
| Duncan and Walters | 6,900 | 7,000 |
| Other fields | 86,800 | 86,500 |
| Totals | 387,223 | 376,340 |

## Kansas

| | This Week | Last Week |
|---|---|---|
| Eldorado | 16,850 | 16,900 |
| Greenwood | 13,400 | 13,450 |
| Elbing and Peabody | 10,100 | 10,200 |
| Fox-Bush | 6,200 | 6,250 |
| Blankenship | 3,510 | 3,520 |
| Augusta and Douglas | 3,550 | 3,450 |
| Florence and Covert | 2,870 | 2,860 |
| Leon and Weaver | 1,290 | 1,290 |
| Other fields | 9,780 | 9,850 |
| Totals | 67,550 | 67,770 |

## Louisiana

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Haynesville | 21,860 | 22,110 |
| Caddo | 10,890 | 10,605 |
| Homer | 7,920 | 7,870 |
| Bellevue | 6,150 | 5,560 |
| Vinton | 5,325 | 5,450 |
| Bull Bayou | 5,600 | 5,625 |
| Elm Grove | 960 | 1,075 |
| Evangeline | 535 | 595 |
| Edgerly | 395 | 385 |
| Anse La Butte | 15 | ... |
| Totals | 59,650 | 59,275 |

## Arkansas

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Smackover | 93,995 | 91,300 |
| El Dorado | 15,540 | 15,650 |
| Stephens | 3,010 | 3,065 |
| Irma | 1,100 | 1,190 |
| Totals | 113,645 | 111,205 |

## California

| | Last Week | Producing Wells | Previous Week |
|---|---|---|---|
| Long Beach | 231,000 | 337 | 232,000 |
| Santa Fe Springs | 133,250 | 292 | 139,500 |
| Huntington Beach | 65,500 | 249 | 65,600 |
| Torrance | 32,250 | 117 | 34,000 |
| Compton | 2,700 | 2 | 1,300 |
| Others | 127,050 | ... | 226,600 |
| Totals | 691,750 | | 699,000 |

## International Petroleum Biggest in Mexico Fields

**Tampico, Tamps., Jan. 31.**—By the acquisition of increased storage space and a number of successful completions within the past few months, the International Petroleum Corporation now ranks first among companies operating in Mexico. Through completions since January 1, particularly well No. 50 in Cacalilao, which has an estimated production of 35,000 barrels, this company has production in excess of 100,000 barrels daily.

Beginning on February 1, exports from this company will be 1,200,000 barrels monthly, or more. The company has contracts with foreign companies to supply 32,800,000 barrels of oil, extending over a period of three years. In addition, the company will begin barging not less than 10,000 barrels daily to Tampico where it has taken over 440,000 barrels of steel storage from the Continental Mexican Petroleum Company.

Total production of the Transcontinental Company for 1923 amounted to 6,250,301 barrels.

## Texas

### NORTH CENTRAL

| | This Week | Last Week |
|---|---|---|
| Corsicana-Powell | 99,230 | 96,080 |
| Mexia | 34,740 | 34,900 |
| Stephens County | 20,695 | 20,245 |
| Archer County | 20,940 | 18,295 |
| Burkburnett | 20,765 | 21,355 |
| Electra | 19,300 | 19,890 |
| Desdemona-Gorman | 7,870 | 7,855 |
| Ranger-Eastland | 7,430 | 7,435 |
| Young County | 4,685 | 4,580 |
| Currie | 3,600 | 3,810 |
| Moran-Shackelford County | 3,595 | 3,585 |
| K-M-A | 1,280 | 1,440 |
| Iowa Park | 1,020 | 1,010 |
| Strawn-Palo Pinto County | 1,070 | 825 |
| Mitchell County | 830 | 850 |
| Petrolia-Clay County | 320 | 365 |
| Brown County | 355 | 350 |
| Carson County | 230 | 235 |
| Reagan County | 65 | 135 |
| Coleman County | 140 | 165 |
| Richland | 110 | 105 |
| Thrall-Williamson County | 60 | 60 |
| Jack County | 40 | 35 |
| Totals | 248,370 | 243,705 |

### GULF COAST

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hull | 18,900 | 17,550 |
| West Columbia | 14,000 | 14,230 |
| Goose Creek | 13,600 | 13,560 |
| Orange | 11,500 | 12,550 |
| Humble | 5,280 | 5,275 |
| Sour Lake | 4,775 | 4,760 |
| Damon Mound | 1,640 | 1,645 |
| Saratoga | 1,625 | 1,630 |
| Batson | 1,150 | 1,100 |
| Spindle Top | 840 | 850 |
| Pierce Junction | 735 | 785 |
| Blue Ridge | 655 | 700 |
| Barbers Hill | 300 | 275 |
| Nacogdoches | 110 | 110 |
| Markham | 80 | 100 |
| Dayton | 65 | 65 |
| Stratton Ridge | 50 | 50 |
| High Island | 30 | 35 |
| Big Hill | 25 | 25 |
| Richmond | 25 | 25 |
| Total Gulf Coast | 75,385 | 75,030 |
| Total North Texas | 248,370 | 243,705 |
| Luling (Caldwell County) | 10,000 | 5,700 |
| Mirando | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Somerset | 3,040 | 3,040 |
| Rockdale-Minerva | 475 | 475 |
| Total for Texas | 343,270 | 333,950 |

## Condensed U. S. Production for Twelve Months

(Stated in Barrels)

This table is carried each week by The OIL WEEKLY, and shows daily production average for each state or section. Figures for Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Mountain States are compiled by The OIL WEEKLY, while estimates for California and Eastern States are furnished by the American Petroleum Institute.

| Daily average for month | *Mid-Continent | North Central Texas | Texas Coastal | †Texas Total | Kansas | Okla. | Louisiana | Eastern States | Wyoming-Montana | Calif. | Ark. | U. S. Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| August | 726,981 | 217,208 | 105,966 | 323,148 | 89,998 | 419,775 | 97,936 | 120,750 | 83,938 | 375,000 | 28,834 | 1,618,765 |
| September | 716,107 | 207,467 | 107,790 | 314,932 | 89,760 | 418,880 | 101,857 | 114,200 | 80,490 | 387,000 | 33,135 | 1,540,371 |
| October | 714,906 | 200,465 | 115,130 | 316,370 | 90,404 | 424,037 | 97,502 | 116,375 | 86,412 | 423,750 | 34,127 | 1,489,005 |
| November | 711,521 | 199,223 | 114,150 | 388,376 | 91,098 | 421,200 | 93,410 | 116,375 | 106,092 | 450,000 | 77,225 | 1,668,776 |
| December | 692,702 | 170,187 | 111,819 | 242,010 | 87,508 | 435,007 | 86,513 | 114,900 | 108,679 | 484,000 | 107,732 | 1,722,349 |
| January (1923) | 708,372 | 184,885 | 115,628 | 304,790 | 86,720 | 436,767 | 81,205 | 113,500 | 123,254 | 517,500 | 111,920 | 1,770,645 |
| February | 712,007 | 180,364 | 96,984 | 286,493 | 85,298 | 446,345 | 78,068 | 112,500 | 110,328 | 587,500 | 101, 346 | 1,805,496 |
| March | 720,287 | 184,582 | 89,873 | 283,355 | 86,012 | 449,693 | 75,352 | 109,900 | 118,580 | 653,000 | 108,630 | 1,888,522 |
| April | 756,381 | 192,148 | 92,320 | 293,780 | 86,133 | 478,100 | 76,854 | 424,000 | 127,860 | 711,250 | 102,099 | 1,983,026 |
| May | 793,774 | 203,776 | 90,905 | 304,032 | 85,500 | 504,498 | 75,368 | 109,125 | 125,680 | 700,125 | 109,033 | 2,010,840 |
| June | 824,297 | 217,162 | 92,240 | 320,250 | 85,255 | 521,880 | 72,745 | 110,300 | 129,559 | 773,000 | 133,592 | 2,159,818 |
| July | 866,665 | 274,330 | 91,795 | 378,335 | 84,785 | 508,405 | 70,085 | 113,000 | 137,300 | 851,000 | 132,395 | 2,275,305 |
| August | 826,982 | 278,574 | 94,398 | 393,780 | 82,741 | 464,416 | 68,739 | 112,625 | 137,909 | 866,250 | 123,000 | 2,251,966 |
| September | 830,517 | 371,730 | 93,649 | 443,461 | 77,078 | 421 763 | 68,935 | 108,400 | 157,742 | 858 700 | 127,955 | 2,269,176 |
| October | 876,059 | 408,036 | 84,120 | 511,483 | 71,362 | 371,657 | 65,305 | 107,750 | 139,912 | 823,125 | 125,145 | 2,240,741 |
| November | 935,975 | 479,383 | 82,747 | 580,700 | 69,337 | 387,253 | 64,701 | 108,125 | 151,225 | 768,275 | 124,188 | 2,253,806 |
| December | 729,591 | 283,130 | 78,033 | 378,478 | 68,444 | 378,017 | 61,138 | 110,300 | 146,770 | 723,845 | 120,049 | 1,987,041 |
| January 5 | 678,713 | 241,342 | 74,025 | 330,542 | 68,050 | 369,321 | 59,755 | 108,000 | 139,350 | 700,300 | 115,380 | 1,890,698 |
| January 12 | 672,490 | 239,060 | 75,910 | 330,185 | 67,890 | 365,540 | 57,812 | 109,000 | 151,600 | 704,800 | 112,795 | 1,899,622 |
| January 19 | 687,815 | 243,705 | 75,030 | 333,950 | 67,770 | 376,340 | 59,275 | 108,000 | 144,900 | 699,000 | 111,205 | 1,900,440 |
| January 26 | 703,143 | 248,370 | 75,385 | 343,270 | 67,550 | 387,223 | 59,650 | 107,000 | 143,100 | 691,750 | 113,645 | 1,913,188 |

*Includes North-Central Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma.
†Beginning February, 1923, Somerset, Mirando, Rockdale and Luling production included.
NOTE—Mexia production included in North Central Texas.

(U. S. Completions Begin on Page 57)

### And Still They Pay Premiums in California

(Continued from page 45)

probably the lease will be recalled and that the line will not be built. The Pan American has already drilled several wells on this lease and shut them down on the sand and other work was in progress.

#### Compton Field to Fore

The completion by the Union Oil Company of its No. 3 Callender at Compton, the second well in the field, and the belief that the General Petroleum will complete shortly a third well in the field, has turned attention to that pool. The General Petroleum's well, some 1000 feet deeper than the Union's producers, and which has penetrated what is thought to be a new and deep sand, has developed water troubles. The well made several flows, but it is now being recemented and an attempt will be made to make it flow through tubing. The General Petroleum well extends the field about one-half mile north, and late this week it was thought that it would make a fair well, probably with a production of better than 1000 barrels. The General Petroleum is building a pipe line to the Compton field, about three miles in length.

When the Union's No. 3 Callander was completed, its No. 1 Callender, discovery well of the field and which had been flowing around 1300 barrels a day for about three months, began to decline in production and the gravity of the oil dropped from about 32 to 27.2. Just why this happened is not known. No. 3 came in at 3816 feet for a flush production of slightly better than 2000 barrels, but soon dropped below this amount.

#### Torrance Extended

The Torrance field was extended about three-quarters of a mile to the south and east when the Southland Petroleum Corporation's No. 1 Oakley was completed for about 500 barrels of 17 gravity oil at 3802 feet. The low gravity and small production would lead one to believe that it fairly well decides the approximate limits of the field to the south and east. The field reported 11 new wells during the week with a total flush production of only 4150 barrels and the field as a whole declined from 34,000 barrels to 32,250 barrels a day. One hundred and forty wells are drilling in the field, 70 of which are drilling below 3000 feet. Eleven wells in the field are idle.

#### Long Beach Extended

The Long Beach field the past week was extended about 750 feet to the west when the Virginian well came in for 1450 barrels at 4588 feet, thus drawing renewed attention to this section. The largest well of the week at Long Beach was an old well drilled deeper, which started with a flush production of 3200 barrels. This was the Crown City Oil Co.'s No. 1A, which was deepened to 4989 feet for the big production. Petroleum Midway's No. 2-2 Foster also was a 1500 barrel well at 4870 feet. Nine new wells were completed in the field during the week for almost 10,000 barrels, and as a result the field as a whole declined but 1000 barrels a day in daily production. It is indicated that old wells in the field are declining at a rate of about 10,000 barrels a day and new production must exceed this amount to hold up the total for the field.

Huntington Beach is about holding its own with a few work overs coming in each week and a number of wells going on the pump with fair success.

## Only 68 Days' Supply of Gasoline in California

**Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 26.**—At the close of December the stock of gasoline in California represented only 68 days' supply, based on December indicated consumption. There were 41 refineries reported to the United States Bureau of Mines, according to figures compiled by C. E. Steidel at the San Francisco office of the bureau. The 41 plants have an aggregate daily capacity of 561,470 barrels of crude oil and these plants at the close of 1923 were operating at 71.5 per cent of their capacity based on crude oil run to stills.

#### Gasoline

The production of gasoline in December was 103,872,185 gallons, a daily average of 3,350,716 gallons. Stocks on hand December 31 were 191,780,375 gallons, which is an increase of approximately 17,000,000 gallons over the stocks on hand November 30. Output of gasoline for the year 1923 amounted to 1,283,200,165 gallons, an increase of 589,702,417 gallons over 1922 output. Stocks on hand December 31 constitut-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# Burbank Production Nears 120,000 Barrels

## Increase of 20,000 barrels since abrogation of shut down plan; another lease sale in March

**Tulsa, Okla., Jan. 30.**—With an increase in production of 16,238 barrels for the week, the Burbank pool is fast approaching the mark of 120,000 barrels daily output set as its maximum. Since the partial abrogation of the shut down plan on January 10, the pool has shown a total increase of about 20,300 barrels daily, and although this flush production has been thrown on the market, it has had no effect on the price of oil.

A sales of 100,000 acres of Osage land has been announced to March 18 and 19, and it is initmated that this acreage will be taken up by operators at record prices.

The latest big producer for the Burbank field is the Mid-Kansas No. 10, located in the southeast of section 15-27-5, which encountered its first show of oil at 3060 feet, a flow at 3072 feet and the present production of 1100 barrels per day at 3113 feet. This well is an offset to one of the leases which it is proposed will be sold at the March sale.

The Atlantic Oil Producing Company has opened up a new lime pool for the Osage in their No. C-42 No. 2 in the center of the south line of the southwest of 27-25-8, near Pawhuska. The well made 600 barrels of oil in five hours by actual gauge from a depth of 2696 feet in the Wilcox sand. A 1000 barrel tank has been erected and additional ones will be built just as soon as the weather will permit. The Marland Oil Company owns the offset lease to the one on which the well is located. A test was made on the northwest corner of this producing lease some time ago but was abandoned at 2826 feet.

In the southeast of section 15-27-5, Osage County, the Skelly Oil Company has added another good Burbank producer in its No. 2 well, which is making a natural flow of 200 barrels per day from a sand at 2998 feet. Not far away, the Comar Oil Company's No. 5 is reported to be making about 18 barrels per hour from a sand at 2987 feet.

Optimistic reports are coming from the southern district of Seminole County. Not long ago Thomas B. Slick completed his famous gasser known as Mingo No. 1 and he now reports his No. 1 Anderson in the southwest of the southwest of section 18-6-7 as a potential location for another good gas well. The Mingo No. 1 well is still shut in, awaiting the connecting of a pipe line which is being built. The fourth showing of gas has been encountered in William McDougal's well known as Belle Dindy No. 1 in the southwest of the southwest of section 20-6-7, not far from the Mingo 1. The showings were evident from the following depths: 928 feet, 5,000,000 feet of gas; 1050 feet, 2,500,000 feet of gas; 1260 feet, about 2,000,000 feet of gas, and the present showing of a million feet.

The Dixie Oil Company's No. 1 Parker in the Wewoka pool, which has extended the pool about 500 feet to the east, is reported to be making a spray of 60 barrels of oil and a large amount of gas from a depth of 3162 feet. The well is showing considerable water. The exact location of the well is shown as being in the southwest of the northeast of the northwest of section 33-8-8. The Independent Oil and Gas Company is still fishing in their Foster 1 in the northwest of the northeast of the southwest of section 33-8-8. Foster No. 1 made about 25,000,000 cubic feet of gas some time ago but a completion could not be made until the hole is cleaned.

The Papoose Oil Company's No. 1 Simon in the southeast corner of the southwest of section 4-9-9 in Hughes County has been drilled three feet deeper and is now making 427 barrels of oil per day. The total depth of the well is now shown at 3332 feet. This well is located about two and one-half miles from the Gilcrease well in section 20-9-9 which continues to make around 200 barrels of oil per day. The Gilcrease well was completed on October 6 for an initial flow of 114 barrels. The present capacity of the well was made after hot water was used to dissolve the paraffin.

A nice showing of gas has been discovered in the W. C. Newman No. 2 well in Hughes County. The well is not far from his famous "valeline" completion of a year ago. About nine miles north of this well, Simmons and Wedell have topped a sand at 3445 feet with a show of gas and some oil. However, the result of the well cannot be determined until after casing can be set to cut off a large water flow.

The Flecher Petroleum Company No. 1 Smith drilled through a show of oil and gas at 3445-52 feet. This well is located in the northwest of the northeast of the northwest of section 8-9-12 and it is being watched with much interest.

The Atlantic Oil Producing Company have a well in Carter County which is producing from five different sands from 2075 feet to the total depth of the well of 2507 feet. The well is making about 350 barrels of oil per day. The well is known as the Calvin Jefferson No. 1 in the center of the southwest of the northeast of the northwest of section 25-2s-3w.

From a depth of 2916 feet in the Dutcher sand, the Phillips Petroleum Company have completed their Tiger 4 in the Slick field of Creek County for a flow of 65 barrels of oil per hour. This is the twentieth well for the Phillips interests on their 240 acre lease in this field. The location of Tiger 4 is the northwest corner of the southwest of section 4-15-9.

The Wolverine Oil Company has completed their Dillard No. 111 in the Hewitt field for a 28,000,000 foot gasser from a sand at 2780 feet. About one-half mile from the Carter Oil-Southwestern No. 33 Noble, discovery well of the Hewitt field, the Wolverine well is located in the northwest corner of the southwest of section 22-4s-2w.

The Gilbert and Clark No. 1 Floyd well, which was completed in November, but with insufficient gas pressure to make it flow, has now been put on the pump and is making about 300 barrels of oil per day. The well is located in Pontotoc County in the southeast of the southeast of the northwest of section 28-3-4, eighteen miles southwest of Ada.

---

ed 68 days' supply at the December rate of consumption.

### Kerosene

Kerosene production during December was 23,991,576 gallons, an increase of 6,049,986 gallons over November production. Stocks were increased 6,249,359 gallons. Output of kerosene in 1923 amounted to 216,140,319 gallons, an increase of 20,848,290 gallons over 1922 output.

### Gas and Fuel Oils

December production of gas and fuel oils was 351,224,962, a decrease of 28,361,996 gallons under November production. Stocks on December 31 were 653,182,981, an increase of 53,680,017 gallons over stocks on hand November 30. Production of gas and fuels during 1923 aggregated 4,099,279,051 gallons, an increased of 1,067,423,341 gallons over output in 1922.

### Lubricants

Lubricants produced during December amounted to 9,586,252 gallons, an increase of 1,607,792 gallons over output in November. Stocks increased 2,576,866 gallons. 1923 production of lubricants amounted to 96,845,612, an increase of 15,197,086 gallons produced last year.

### THIS WEEK IN OKLAHOMA BY TABULATION

| District— | New Rigs | Locations | Completions | Producers | Gas Wells | Failures | Initial Production |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ardmore | 14 | 9 | 12 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 1,597 |
| Bristow | 19 | 3 | 5 | 3 | .. | 2 | 630 |
| Cushing | 17 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | 5 |
| Duncan | 4 | 5 | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| Okmulgee | 61 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 45 |
| Osage | 81 | 30 | 15 | 14 | .. | 1 | 15,733 |
| Muskogee | 7 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | ... |
| Weleetka | 8 | 13 | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | ... |
| Tonkawa | 26 | 5 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 114 |
| Totals | 237 | 77 | 48 | 29 | 5 | 14 | 18,124 |
| Last week | 238 | 84 | 43 | 23 | 6 | 14 | 11,888 |

# Quiet Week for Kansas; Drilling Active With Interest Centered on Wildcat Areas

**Wichita, Kansas, Jan. 30.**—Outside of the fact that Hipple and Childs have reported a showing of oil in their test in Rice County, there has been very little excitement throughout the state. The Hipple-Childs well is a rank wildcat located in the southeast corner of the northwest of section 35-20-6w, north of Hutchinson. A sand was encountered at 3365 feet that gave evidence of production, and it is thought that it may produce about 10 barrels when put on the pump. There is at present about 80 feet of open hole in the well which will be cased and cleaned and then a test for production will be made. The oil is of 34 gravity.

The Russell County well of the Valerius Oil and Gas Company was drilled two feet deeper during the week, and is reported to be making about 200 barrels of oil per day into the Sinclair pipe line. The increase in depth has also increased the volume of oil in the hole, as it now fills up to within 100 feet of the top when previously its inflow brought the oil to about 400 feet of the top. The well has shown no water so far.

In Greenwood County, a total of 14 wells are now drilling in the vicinity of the discovery well in section 14-24-9. Rogers et al are about 350 feet in their Bratton No. 2, offsetting their No. 1 which is still making about 700 barrels of oil per day.

Cowley County is getting much of the attention now and many new tests are going down around the Martin and Wilson well, which continues to make around 250 barrels of oil per day. It will be remembered that the Wilson and Martin well was a rank wildcat located in the southwest of the southwest of section 5-31-6 on the Eastman farm, and it was completed on January 1 of this year.


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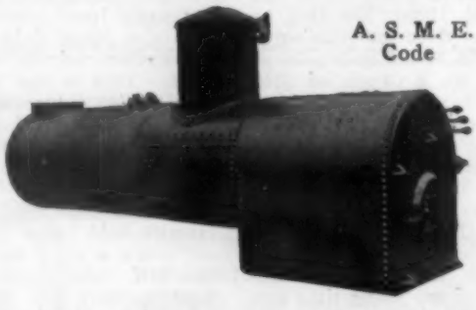

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## Total Shipments From Coast for Six Months

**Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 28.**—A grand total of 67,475,819 barrels of petroleum products moved out of Los Angeles Harbor during the last six months of 1923, according to figures compiled and released by the Marine Department of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. The movement was divided as follows:

| | Barrels |
|---|---|
| Pacific, domestic | 27,637,073 |
| Atlantic, domestic | 30,924,192 |
| European | 751,457 |
| Pacific coastwise foreign | 822,498 |
| Latin America, east coast | 3,194,562 |
| Latin America, west coast | 1,831,592 |
| Trans-Pacific | 2,314,444 |
| Total | 67,475,818 |

## International Well Comes In for 50,000 Barrels

**Tampico, Tamps., Jan. 31.**—Well No. 50, on lot 4, Cacalilao, belonging to the International Petroleum Company. came in recently for an estimated production of 50,000 barrels. Gas was struck at 1550 feet and pressure increased as drilling proceeded until the pay sand was touched at 1715 feet. It is practically certain that this well will stand up well, considering the fact that other big wells have been brought in in the immediate vicinity. Well No. 32, completed a few months ago, is now making 30,000 barrels, and No. 41, of the Corona Company is making 10,000 barrels. Both these wells are near No. 50.

This well, located in a well defined pool, does not extend the Cacalilao field. Following its completion, the International made several locations in its vicinity to be drilled as soon as possible.

## Scouts Have Mild Time At Annual Get-Together

**Graham, Texas, Jan. 28. —** Oil field scouts representing the various companies operating in the North and Central West Texas district gathered here January 21 with more than 25 present. Until the past year or two the scouts in this district formerly held meetings annually and made the event a lively affair, with a barbecue included in the program. It is planned to have the next meeting this coming spring in Ft. Worth in order that scouts from the Mexia, Corsicana-Powell and other East Central Texas fields can conveniently attend and get acquainted with the boys working in other parts of the state.

# Outside Producer Starts Several New Wells Southwest of Powell; Northeast Test Dry

**Corsicana, Texas, Jan. 29.**—An outside location on the southwest end of the Corsicana-Powell field contributed a 3345 barrel producer last Wednesday when the Simms Oil Company's H. B. Boyd 4 drilled 34 feet of Woodbine sand pay to total depth of 2970 feet, and was holding up to 3000 barrels daily Saturday. It is located along the north line of the Wm. Meador survey, and between the Tidal Oil Company's producer on the Bressie tank farm and the Webster & Pickens light producer. Tidal has started rigging up to offset the new Boyd producer, while Simms Oil Company has made location for another test to be drilled further west. Although the chances are considered slim, it is possible that the producing limits of the field will be extended some distance due west of the Simms Oil Company's new completion.

About one mile south and slightly west of the Simms Oil Company's Boyd producer, The Texas Company's J. L. Autry test in the M. Autry survey has been abandoned as a junked hole after drilling to 3015 feet. This test was credited with having a rainbow of oil at 2970 feet, but developed a heavy flow of salt water after deepening to 2995 feet.

The shallow sands in the southwest end of the Corsicana-Powell field are being tested out by several companies that have leases on the Ramsey and Crews leases. The Tidal Oil Company's S. D. Ramsey 9-A, which drilled into sand early in January to 1610 feet and until recently has been flowing about 40 barrels daily by heads, is reported to have doubled its flow last week when drilled a few feet deeper in the pay. A second shallow test is being started by Tidal to offset another shallow test being drilled by the E. L. Smith Oil Company.

The use of air in flowing wells from the deep sand is giving most satisfactory results in some of the wells in the field, but does not hold good in all instances where tried out, although by the same companies and on the same lease. It is one of the peculiar conditions that exists in the sand pay that can not be fully explained.

The wildcat test drilled by Cranfill-Penn and Atlantic Oil Producing Company on the Reid farm, located several miles northeast of Powell, has been abandoned as a dry hole after drilling to a total depth of 3085 feet without showing oil or gas in commercial quantities.

**CORSICANA**

Corsicana, Texas, Jan. 30.—The daily average production for the field for the past week was divided as follows:

| | Barrels |
|---|---|
| Humble Oil & Refining Company | 27,500 |
| Humphreys Oil Company | 12,500 |
| Gulf Production Company | 12,100 |
| Tidal Oil Company | 6,100 |
| Simms Oil Company | 5,500 |
| McMann Oil Company | 3,800 |
| Roxana Petroleum Company | 3,500 |
| E. L. Smith Oil Company | 3,100 |
| Atlantic Oil Prod. Company | 2,900 |
| Witherspoon Oil Company | 2,300 |
| Texas-Magnolia | 2,100 |
| J. K. Hughes Dev. Company | 2,100 |
| Garland Kent et al | 2,000 |
| The Texas Company | 2,000 |
| Mutual Oil Company | 1,900 |
| W. T. Parker et al | 1,600 |
| Skelly Oil Company | 1,500 |
| Kirby Petroleum Company | 1,200 |
| Elliott et al | 800 |
| Sun Company | 700 |
| T. & B. V. R. R. Co | 700 |
| R. E. Brooks, Jr | 600 |
| Galloway, Bass et al | 400 |
| U. S. Tex Oil Corporation | 350 |
| Mitchell & Jones | 350 |
| Barclay & Meadows | 300 |
| Sturbe & Sturbe | 275 |
| New Domain Oil Company | 275 |
| Cosden Oil and Gas Company | 200 |
| T. F. Hunter et al | 150 |
| Dick Webster et al | 80 |
| Miscelaneous | 400 |
| Total | 99,230 |
| Last week | 96,080 |

# Luling Area Again Active With Lease Sales And Drilling Campaigns Getting Under Way

**Luling, Texas, Jan. 30.**—Not since the heydey of the discovery of this pool has there been such an influx of oil men as is taking place now due chiefly to the discovery of oil on the other side of the San Marcos river in Guadalupe County, nearly three miles from the proven area. This has set the wildcatters to seeking oil all along the fault line which runs, according to some, clear across Guadalupe and into Wilson County.

Two important deals marked the week end according to reports in the field. The Rio Bravo is reported to have paid $225,000 for the holdings of the M. K. Towns Production Company and the Grayburg Oil Company is reported to have paid $150,000 or more for the holdings of the Royal Oil Company. Both are in proven territory and include production.

The most important completion too, of many weeks, took place early this week when the United North and South Oil Company got a 1000 barrel well on the Rios lease not far from the discovery well, which it will be recalled made about 500 barrels of fluid, with a large proportion of sulphur water. The new well is reported making clean oil. It is the No. 7, largest well on the lease.

This was one of three completions by this company during the week. Their Stair well came in for 500 barrels from 2138 feet early in the week but is reported to have increased to 1000 barrels on deepening. Later the well was flowing steadily at about 1200 barrels flush. January 24 the third well was brought in for about 1000 barrels, being the No. 1 Proctor on one of the best bits of proven acreage in the pool. With these three wells all going into the flow line it is said the United has a daily output of 12,000 barrels. Operators were so encouraged by the market situation too, that a number of wells that have been pinched in were turned loose during the week and the Luling production went up to about 12,000 barrels shipments with considerable oil running into storage. Operators say the field is producing about 20,000 barrels a day under present conditions but can double that with existing completions. The Magnolia has about 10,000 barrels a day, the Towns Production Company has about 2400 barrels, The Grayburg has 8000 barrels and other companies have lesser amounts.

As an indication of activity, there is a series of wildcat wells now across the river in Guadalupe County stretching within a mile of Seguin. The United North and South is extensively prospecting this region and is putting down its No. 1 Shanklin for a deep test. It also has spudded in on its McKeon and is down 1500 feet on its No. 1 Allen. Other companies with locations in Guadalupe County, some of them rigging up, are: J. K. Hughes Oil Company, Magnolia Petroleum Company, Sam Burman et al, Trinity Drilling Company, Dixie Oil Company, McClallahan et al, West Production Company, Rycade Oil Company, Plateau Oil Company, Johnson-Tindlev et al and others.

The Dixie is preparing to drill an especially interesting test at about the corner of three counties, Guadalupe, Wilson and Bexar, where there is said to be a structure. The Transcontinental made several tests on similar lines some miles away in Bexar County. Shallow oil is found in several places in this region and wildcatting has been carried on more or less for several years, but not in close proximity to the location made by the Dixie, which is planning to test a new spot. It looks like an unusually active spring season in the Luling territory, particularly in the Guadalupe section. The country has been put under lease for many miles.

## Second Completion From Deeper Sand in Callahan

**Fort Worth, Texas, Jan. 29.**—The 1700 foot oil producing horizon uncovered last August near the town of Putnam in Callahan County section of Central West Texas, added another producer last week when Charles Dutton and associates' Mrs. Ella Cathey 2 made a flow of 60 barrels of oil after shot of 40 quarts in sand pay at 1740 to 1763 feet. This well is located in the northwest part of section 9, and about half a mile southeast of Putnam. The discovery well of this producing horizon was brought in last August a short distance to the northwest on the Isenhower farm, swabbing about 30 barrels at 1740 to 1774 feet. A second test has been started on the Isenhower lease to offset the new well brought in by Dutton and others, while several more locations are contemplated. The bulk of the oil produced heretofore in Callahan County has been obtained from shallow sands ranging from 250 to 600 feet in depth.

The wildcat test drilled by Mayhew and associates on the T. E. Luse lease, located near the southeast limits of the town of Cisco in Eastland County, is reported to have flowed by heads last week after drilling into the gray lime pay from 3470 to 3480 feet, with a small amount of water accompanying the oil. The well is to be cleaned out to drill deeper, and then will be shot.

# Archer County Leads North Texas Fields in Pipe Line Runs; Heavy Drilling Campaign

**Wichita Falls, Texas, Jan. 29.**—Archer County led all the major fields in the North and Central West Texas district in pipe line runs for the first time in its history as an oil producing area during the past week, with a daily average of 20,940 barrels. This high average is largely due to the completion of a series of good wells since the first of the year in the Wilmot-Wilson pool from the 1600-foot sand, and also to the disposition of crude stocks held in flow tanks on the leases until the posted price climbed back to $1.75 per barrel.

Leasing activity in Archer County during the past four months has almost completely swept the county, and wildcat acreage is in big demand at prices ranging from $10 upward, with bonuses being demanded by farmers and ranchmen for wildcat drilling blocks.

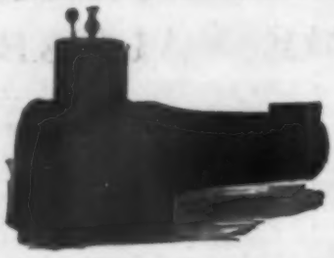
The heavy drilling campaign being conducted in Archer County is largely centered in the east part of the Wilmot-Wilson pool, and on January 26 the county was credited with a total of 142 field operations, of which 75 were active tests, 16 shut down for various causes, 40 rigs and derricks, and 11 locations. On the same date Wichita County reported a total of 109 operations, of which 73 were active, seven shut down, 18 rigs and derricks, and 11 locations. These two counties are enjoying more field operations than all the other counties comprising the North and Central West Texas district combined, and afford virtually all of the 126 permits to drill issued by the Wichita Falls office of the railroad commission during the first 25 days in January.

The 1380-foot producing horizon uncovered last week in the east edge of the Wilmot-Wilson pool by Maer-Standiforth and associates' Wilson 1, swabbing 450 barrels and later pumping 265 barrels daily, has been picked up by two other tests on adjoining leases and indicates that two sands exist in the pool. A short distance to the east of the above producer, Gwynn and others' Wilson 1 is setting casing on sand at 1386 to 1387½ feet, with good show of oil, while three locations to the south of the latter test, Boller-Shaw et al's Wilson 2 began flowing by heads early this week from sand at 1381-86 feet, while making preparations to pump.

A new shallow sand was found on the K & K lands in the south part of Wichita County between the K-M-A and Ferguson pools last week when the fourth test of Kimmell & Dillard's pumped 60 barrels during the first daily gauge from sand at 947 to 955 feet. Other wells in this territory are producing from the 1600 and 1800 foot levels. The Shappell district along the Wichita-Archer County line continues to lead all other sections of Wichita County in new developments, and recent completions made to the south of the Shappell well have been free from water trouble, thereby indicating that the trend of production is to the south and toward Holliday's shallow pool. Texhoma's Hamilton 2 pumped 125 barrels of oil from one foot of sand pay at 1810 feet, without showing water, while Shappell Oil Company's Jackson 2 is reported good for 200 barrels on the pump at 1805-07 feet, and free from water. American Refining Company's K & K 1 gives promise of broadening the pool, as it is cementing casing on a sand at 1799 to 1800½ feet, indicating that it might be high on the structure.

Another try is to be made for deeper production in the Burkburnett field. John O'Neil is drilling below 400 feet on the Sullivan lease, located several miles west of the town of Burkburnett and on one of the highest points in the upper part of Wichita County. O'Neil has about 500 acres under lease around this test, including a quantity of fee land, and has announced that it will be drilled through the lime formation if possible.

A three-inch pipe line has been strung for a distance of about twelve miles by the Prairie Pipe Line Company from the Eliasville district in Young County to the wildcat oil producer brought in last August by M. J. Bashara on fee land in west part of Young County with initial flow of 75 barrels of 40 gravity oil from sand at 2820 feet. It was later drilled into water, but is still pumping about the same amount of water. A gas engine has been installed to provide power in pumping the well.

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## Two Good Wells for Mirando During Week

**Mirando City, Texas, Jan. 30.**—With the Magnolia Petroleum Company paying 75 cents for crude at the well, activities are picking up in the Mirando field and there is going to be a lively spring drilling campaign. Chief event of the week was the beginning of work on a new pipe line by C. L. Witherspoon et al of San Antonio into the Edgington pool. It will parallel the Texpata and the Magnolia lines and will take in the Wolcott pool and Mid-Ojuelos pools as well as the Schott pool near Mirando City connecting with a loading terminal at the Tex-Mex railroad here. It will be a four-inch line.

This line will be an extension of the field line which at present serves the Witherspoon leases in this field. They are in the Los Ojuelos pool. Bailing is under way in the Morgan-Gibble deep test in Webb County one mile north of the Carolina Texas wells in Webb County on survey 335 from a depth of 1986 feet, where the casing was set on a packer. It is hoped to get a good well. Work is slow because of heavy mud to hold down the gas. Many operators familiar with this territory hold to the opinion that this well will get the gas found in the Carolina Texas at around 2000 feet and blow in a big gasser.

Two good completions of the week were the Black Panther Oil Company's No. 5 for 150 barrels and the Nueva Oil Company's No. 2 for 125 barrels. The Black Panther is on survey 607 and the Nueva is on block 50, Los Ojuelos grant. The first test east of Oilton has been started by Southwest Texas Oil Company, which contemplates a 3500 foot hole if necessary. Location is on survey 1008 about one and a half miles east of Oilton near the old Neal ranch house. The recent wet weather has been succeeded by sunshine and the field forces are "coming out of the mud" and the leases are again assuming normal activities. Some of the lease roads are in bad shape but it is again possible to get about the various pools in a car.

## Cacalilao Field to Be Widely Exploited Soon

**Tampico, Tamps., Jan. 31.**—During December, 1923, more permits to drill were granted by the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor than in any month since operations started in the Cacalilao field. Permits were granted for 114 new wells and 13 permits were revalidated.

Of the total number of permits, 89 were for wells to be drilled in the hacienda of Cacalilao. These permits were distributed amoung the various oil companies as follows: The Rich-Mex Oil Company, 21; The Empire Oil and Gas Company, 12; The Transcontinental Petroleum Company, 8; The Corona Company, 12; The Mexican Gulf Oil Company, 12; The Aguila Company, 6; Doheny Interests, 5.

All work is being rushed in the Panuco sector of the Mexican fields, and with the large number of permits for new wells, indications are that Mexico is on the verge of a wide-spread campaign of exploitation.

## Sub-Surface Map of Gas Field to Be Distributed

**Shreveport, Louisiana, Jan. 31.**—A sub-surface map of the north Webster gas field has recently been made by J. M. Wilson, engineer for the Louisiana conservation department. This map shows the configuration of the top of the gas rock, and gives estimated depths below sea-level of all parts of the area included.

The operator who contemplates drilling a well can estimate closely the necessary depth of his well and also casing depth by studing the map. The principal use of the map is to indicate likely and unlikely areas with references to commercial production. Copies of the map may be secured from the Louisiana Conservation Department, Shreveport, Louisiana.

**San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 29.** — The Packers Oil Company's No. 1 Garbett, in Live Oak County, near San Dia, is reported to have encountered a good looking sand at 1350 feet. A test of this sand will be made.

John Emerson of the scouting department of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, Tulsa office, is relieving H. A. Steele, Prairie scout, who is on a two weeks vacation. Mr. Emerson is making his headquarters at Lawton, Oklahoma.


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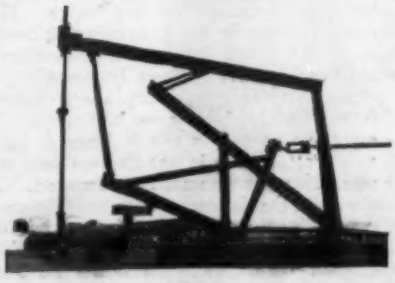

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# Merritt Well in Louisiana May Be Opened During Week—Now Flowing 140 Bbls. Day

**Shreveport, La., Jan. 28.**—The Louisiana Oil Refining Corporation's Merritt discovery well produced from 100 to 140 barrels of oil per day through a one and a half inch choke throughout last week. About 2500 barrels of 33 gravity pipe line oil has been saved to date. Arrangements are being made to begin deliveries to The Texas Pipe Line, which passes at a distance of about a quarter of a mile from the well. A larger earthen pit and wooden flow box is being completed today and since a six inch flow line has been laid to the new pit, it is apparent that the well is to be opened wide soon.

Opinion varies as to how the well may be expected to perform when this occurs, but the differences of opinion are founded on differing ideas as to just how much of the pay sand has been penetrated in this well. The old timers agree that, if the well is correctly measured and logged, and if it is true that the top of the sand was penetrated to a depth of only about 18 inches, a real rip snorting gusher is within the realm of possibilities. However, if as some believe, the sand has been penetrated to a depth of about 25 feet, no sensational increases are to be expected to result from further operations in it. It is significant to note that greater production has been reported from the well during periods when lower pressures were registered. While pinched in, the well's pressure remains at around 500 pounds; and it may be that the exhaustion of this pressure may be followed by an improvement in its production of oil.

Should an increase in this well's production of oil occur, a new boom may be expected to develop almost overnight, as the attention of interested operators has been centered on it since November, and it is likely that they have had sufficient time to lay out their plans of campaign. With the recent advent of a rising crude oil market, there remains nothing but bad roads and high water to retard a boom.

If a drilling campaign should develop at this time of year, operators would be met at Cotton Valley by the same character of obstacles as beset their paths at Smackover, where bad roads and high waters cost many thousands of dollars in delay and damage. The Cotton Valley structure itself is almost encircled by the meanderings of the many channels of Dorcheat Bayou, which will offer serious impediment to the transportation of machinery and materials.

A test will be made this week, if high water subsides, in the Old Fields Gas Company's Hope A-1, in section 13-21-10, where casing has been set and tested at 2393 feet for several weeks. The Triangle Drilling Company has begun drilling in the Cotton Valley Syndicate's No. 1 Merritt, located near the center of the north half of section 14-21-10, a direct eastern offset to the Louisiana's discovery well. The same syndicate, of which John Y. Snyder is a leading member, has started rigging up in an offset to the Fortuna's well on the same Merritt farm, which also showed oil but has remained shut in since completion.

The Humble Oil & Refining Company is moving in a rig to resume operations in the Merritt gasser, purchased from Dr. Webb and associates, the first completion on the structure. This well was brought in in September of 1922, with an initial production of 30 million cubic feet of dry gas from eighteen inches of sand at a total depth of 2558 feet. The probability is that this well will be deepened a few feet in search of oil. Indications are that the Humble company, which bought the holdings of the discoverer of the field, is planning an extensive campaign of development.

The White Oil Corporation, in conjunction with J. K. Wadley, is about ready to begin drilling in a test located on the Gleason property, in section 31-22-9, about three miles northeast of the discovery oil well. The Fortuna has set eight-inch casing at 1209 feet in its No. 1 Stratton, in section 31-22-10; and has set 12-inch surface casing at 200 feet in its No. 1 Pruitt, in section 17-21-9. Ray O'Brien is drilling at 2150 feet in his No. 1 Dales, in section 18-23-1e, having encountered the top of the Nacatoch horizon at around 2080 feet.

The old Homer field, in Claiborne Parish, has shared honors with the Cotton Valley area during the last week. The Standard Oil Company developed "a million dollar showing" of oil from about twenty feet of sand shale at a total depth of 637 feet in its Shaw No. 25, a shallow test being drilled in section 30-21-7, in search of the sand which is yielding about 30 barrels per day of 43 gravity oil from a well on the White Oil Corporation's Oakes lease, in the same section, in which production apparently is obtained from a depth of about 700 feet. A casing shot in an abandoned well led to the discovery of the possibilities of this shallow sand. Showings were found at around 700 feet throughout the field during the development boom; but little attention was paid to them at that time.

Good showings of oil have been obtained from the current test; but the hole has been bailed dry twice. However, drilling is to be continued beneath a rock at 637 feet; and a productive shallow sand may yet be found.

No startling reports were received from the Oakland area last week. The rods are parted in the Palmer & Davidson well, and it is not known just when operation of it will be resumed. Palmer & Davidson are "shut down for orders" at 2603 feet, having failed to find the productive sand in their No. 1 Green, which is located in the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 19-23-1e.

Dawson & Perritt have moved a derrick pattern to their Hodges location, in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 27-19-1e. The Ohio Oil Company is drilling at around 1700 feet in its test on the Dubach Lumber Company's property in section 15-20-1w; and the Roxana Petroleum Company is drilling at around 1225 feet in its No. 1 Smith, in section 30-22-2w.

Senator Ulrey et al are preparing to drill in and make a test of an interesting formation at around 1800 feet in their wildcat on the Frost-Johnson property in section 3-11-15, of De Soto Parish. Terrell et al are drilling at 1840 feet in their Porter No. 1, in section 22-12-13, near Mansfield.

The Ohio Oil Company has set six-inch casing at 2848 feet for the purpose of making a thorough test of a showing of gas obtained at 2859 feet in their wildcat being drilled on the property of the Dubach Lumber Company, in section 19-16-6, Bienville Parish.

Stack & Egger have built a derrick on the Bible farm, in the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 8-20-9, near Minden, Webster Parish. The Standard Oil Company is drilling at 1545 feet in its Woodward & Walker test, in section 16-17-8, near Heflin.

The Louisiana Petroleum Company is preparing to set six-inch at 2816 feet in its No. 1 Brewer, in section 33-23-16, of Caddo Parish, near Vivian, where wells drilled in recent months have yielded favorable showings of oil.

## Daily Runs Show Increase Following Recent Advance

**El Dorado, Ark., Jan. 28.**—Very little of interest, beyond an increase in daily runs from the Smackover field, probably traceable to increased postings, was reported from the Arkansas fields last week.

The Arkansas Natural Gas Company completed a 100-barrel well on its Cullen lease, in section 4-19-15, of the old El Dorado field, which also may be accepted as one of the results of improved conditions in the oil industry. The other completions were of routine character; but a good many new locations were made around Louann and Norphlet.

The Texas Company is drilling at 1,605 feet in its wildcat on land owned by the Chicago Land & Timber Company, in section 14-5-13, of Grant County.

Eight inch casing has been set for the purpose of making a test of a showing reported at 554 feet in their Perry wildcat, being drilled by Burnham et al in section 12-15-22, of Nevada County. This well is located about eight miles north of Waldo, and about four miles southwest of the Irma field.

## New 4-inch Line for Archer County Field

**Wichita Falls, Texas, Jan. 28.**—Line pipe and equipment for a pump station is being ordered by the Griswold Oil Corporation to build a 4-inch line from its refinery near Electra to its producing properties in the Jetter section of the Wilmot-Wilson pool in Archer County. This line will be about 25 miles in length, and is expected to cost approximately $125,000. The Griswold Oil Corporation is the third independent refiner in North Texas to build a line to Archer County, as the Texhoma Oil & Refining Company and the Sunshine State Oil & Refining Company are already running their own production, while Gulf and The Texas Pipe Line Companies also have lines running oil from the county.

## Eastern States Pipe Line Traffic

Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 19.—A decline in traffic as compared with 1922 is revealed in most cases in the annual business of oil pipe line companies east of the Mississippi for the year just ended. The Illinois Pipe Line Company reported the largest total for 1923. December traffic and the annual business handled over these systems follows:

| | Runs from Wells | | Other Receipts | | Regular and Other Deliveries | | Gross Stocks | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1923 | 1922 | 1923 | 1922 | 1923 | 1922 | 1923 | 1922 |
| Buckeye Pipe Line | 402,575 | 399,687 | 1,353,416 | 2,030,673 | 2,060,336 | 3,222,712 | 4,473,690 | 4,551,961 |
| Total 12 months | 5,026,024 | 5,817,018 | 22,407,066 | 25,075,284 | 27,662,169 | 31,456,221 | ..... | ..... |
| Eureka Pipe Line | 358,439 | 442,832 | 508,832 | 944,200 | 881,146 | 1,446,253 | 1,957,942 | 2,036,302 |
| Total 12 months | 4,689,014 | 5,292,086 | 7,030,106 | 9,544,989 | 11,744,190 | 14,341,817 | ..... | ..... |
| National Transit | 180,363 | 205,659 | 858,358 | 1,422,024 | 1,003,163 | 1,124,459 | 1,225,751 | 1,121,716 |
| Total 12 months | 2,443,377 | 2,547,589 | 10,645,047 | 12,354,230 | 12,965,988 | 13,954,177 | ..... | ..... |
| Southwest Penn | 79,157 | 85,344 | 893,857 | 1,232,988 | 1,010,242 | 1,339,808 | 710,075 | 824,725 |
| Total 12 months | 1,049,559 | 1,107,820 | 9,673,350 | 11,271,441 | 10,850,171 | 12,181,600 | ..... | ..... |
| Indiana Pipe Line | 11,556 | 14,390 | 1,900,391 | 2,301,262 | 1,935,725 | 2,257,403 | 694,295 | 617,105 |
| Total 12 months | 171,539 | 214,851 | 24,329,643 | 27,069,594 | 24,377,065 | 27,332,023 | ..... | ..... |
| Cumberland Pipe Line | 364,727 | 321,396 | 33 | ..... | 364,016 | 261,866 | 664,444 | 585,983 |
| Total 12 months | 4,376,203 | 4,174,861 | 4,562 | 1,683 | 4,385,623 | 4,174,116 | ..... | ..... |
| Southern Pipe Line | ..... | ..... | 321,814 | 949,722 | 433,399 | 968,669 | 898,843 | 890,905 |
| Total 12 months | ..... | ..... | 5,312,979 | 8,530,019 | 5,279,681 | 8,388,881 | ..... | ..... |
| Crescent Pipe Line | ..... | ..... | 90,392 | 155,059 | 74,316 | 155,276 | 99,435 | 99,048 |
| Total 12 months | ..... | ..... | 1,372,268 | 1,529,269 | 1,363,558 | 1,478,383 | ..... | ..... |
| New York Transit | 15,692 | 13,166 | 357,058 | 952,506 | 459,281 | 1,181,681 | 1,083,764 | 1,923,608 |
| Total 12 months | 190,223 | 175,640 | 7,225,651 | 8,596,751 | 8,273,329 | 8,986,562 | ..... | ..... |
| Northern Pipe Line | ..... | ..... | 411,059 | 1,398,271 | 455,635 | 1,317,495 | 719,300 | 976,979 |
| Total 12 months | ..... | ..... | 9,984,254 | 11,859,766 | 10,232,654 | 11,635,279 | ..... | ..... |
| Illinois Pipe Line | 504,572 | 522,855 | 149,988 | 321,765 | 659,142 | 890,746 | 2,342,703 | 2,396,015 |
| Total 12 months | 6,477,743 | 6,781,020 | 2,580,033 | 3,101,671 | 3,439,138 | 9,283,667 | ..... | ..... |

# Eastern States to Be Active in Spring; Crude Prices Stimulating Much Interest

**Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 31.**—Operators in the fields east of the Mississippi river are greatly encouraged by recent advances in crude prices. Southern New York and Western Pennsylvania grades have reached the $4 per barrel mark, while other Pennsylvania grades in that state, in West Virginia and Southeastern Ohio are now quoted at $3.50; Somerset, Kentucky, light at $1.95; and Somerset medium at $1.75; Lima, Ohio, grade at $1.93; Trenton Rock oil of Eastern Indiana, $1.73; Princeton, Indiana, and Illinois crude at $1.72 with lower gravities in the East ranging from 90 cents for Ragland, Kentucky; Plymouth, Illinois, $1.10; Waterloo, Illinois, $1.20; Wooster, Ohio, $1.90; Corning, Ohio, $1.65; and Cabell, West Virginia, at $1.75.

According to reports of operators, they look for the new year to be one that will make history in the way of development work and the opening of many new producing pools. In all the defined fields of the East there are yet thousands of locations to drill and in some of the old fields where thousands of old wells have been abandoned after years of steady pumping. This territory will be re-drilled to greater depths where oil is known to exist in commercial quantities. It has been shown that the deeper down the crude is found in the East, the better the quality, and this crude is known as long life production.

Active work is hardly expected to start before April, unless weather improves to a great extent. Wildcat wells galore will be drilled from the chain of lakes south to the Gulf and Atlantic. With something like 80 or more wells on the wildcat order now under way south of the Dixie line, which means the southern line of Kentucky, something worth while should be opened up. Michigan is to be more thoroughly tested than ever before and while the state has been looked upon as worthless for oil, there are now two producing wells near the southern boundary of the state and numerous tests contracted for to be drilled in Monroe and Jackson Counties, west of Detroit.

Just at the present time the bulk of the new work is confined to a great extent to gas companies that are making a strong effort to increase their volume of gas in all known fields, and while the wells are not as prolific as they were some years ago, they are well worth going after. Eastern Kentucky is bound to develop an extensive gas producing area, which will help out to a great extent the waning production of West Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

During the week a total of 99 completions was reported over the wide area of territory, of which 25 were failures, 45 were gas wells with a volume of 91,500,000 cubic feet and but 29 oil producing wells with a total new production of 553 barrels, which indicates that the wells are of small average at their best. Were it not for the Northwestern Ohio, Trenton Rock field which showed 200 barrels of new production and the Kentucky field with a new production of 244 barrels, the new wells of the East would make a bad showing. Pennsylvania failed to show any new oil production, while West Virginia had only three new oil wells with only 12 barrels of production combined. Southeastern Ohio had three oil wells with 10 barrels; Central Ohio five oil wells with 65 barrels, and Indiana one well with 22 barrels.

The best gas well of the week is reported from the Mannington district of Marion County, West Virginia, drilled by the South Penn Oil Company, on the S. J. Gump lease, with 12,000,000 cubic feet. Two gas wells with volumes of 4,500,000 cubic feet were found

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# Dutch Shell Negotiating for Prospective Oil Properties in Western Canada Sections

**Calgary, Alta., Jan. 28.**—The possibility of large British oil interests taking an active part in development work in the Canadian West is foreshadowed by renewed reports of negotiations between the Royal Dutch Shell interests and the Hudson Bay Company for the testing of potential oil lands controlled by the latter in Western Canada.

Though Canada is a British Dominion, practically nothing has ever been done by the large British companies to test for oil here; though there has been a great deal of newspaper talk regarding their prospective activities. Right now oil operators in the Canadian West regard the reports with a great deal of skepticism.

Toward the close of the war a deal was practically put through between the Dominion government and the Shell Transport and Trading Company of London, England, under which the latter were to receive exclusive drilling rights for a period of approximately 50 years over the greater part of the potential oil territory of Western Canada, outside British Columbia. This deal was vigorously opposed by Hon. W. J. Hanna, then president of Imperial Oil. Ltd., and aroused marked antagonism throughout the Dominion owing to its monopolistic features; so that the government abandoned it. Later, the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, through a subsidiary, the D'Arcy Exploration Company, applied to the British Columbia provincial government for exclusive drilling rights covering the potential oil territory of Northern British Columbia, but the government rejected the application and itself tested the territory with apparently negative results. The Anglo-Persian Oil Company several years ago drilled a few deep tests in New Brunswick, under arrangements with the New Brunswick Gas and Oilfields, a local company which holds exclusive drilling rights over a large area, but apart from this none of the big British oil enterprises have ever participated, openly at least, in actual development work in Canada. So far, the only large company to launch a comprehensive development campaign has been Imperial Oil, Ltd.

Canadians attribute this to the circumstances that the British interests are accustomed to work under extensive concessions involving exclusive drilling rights for long periods of years and that the Canadian system of leasing at fixed rentals for short periods on terms which leave the government in complete control of the situation is unacceptable to them.

There is a possibility that the Hudson Bay Company may be able to offer the Shell or Anglo-Persian interests the sort of concession covering an extensive area to which they have been accustomed, though it was unofficially reported at one time that an actual arrangement had been made between the Hudson Bay Company and Imperial Oil, Ltd., for a partial testing of the Hudson Bay holdings. It may be that the negative results of many of the Imperial Oil, Ltd., tests led to the abandonment of this earlier arrangement.

Meanwhile, in Southern Alberta the Canadian Oil and Refining Company (Rogers) test, section 29-1-11w4, has installed a new boiler and resumed drilling at 1700 feet. This company is also pushing arrangements for a test, to start drilling early in the spring, on its holdings south of the Wainwright field in Eastern Alberta. In Many Island Lake district, the Many Island Oil and Gas Company's Drazan No. 1 is shut down at 1480 feet, but will resume work in the spring. Sarnia Oil and Gas Company is reported to be starting construction of a gasoline plant to handle the wet gas from the Many Island Lake wells, and a carbon black plant to utilize the residual gas; the gasoline plant will have 5000 gallons daily capacity and the carbon black plant 1000 pounds daily.

In Irma-Wainwright district, East Central Alberta, A. B. Palmer and Fergus Macdonald of Vancouver, associated with R. Aykroyd of Edmonton,

in the Central Ohio field, both in Holmes County, owned by the East Ohio Gas Company and Ohio Fuel Gas Company.

According to reports the Ohio Oil Company has practically closed a deal for the production of the Indian Refining Company, located in Illinois and Indiana. There are about 1200 wells, with an average production around a barrel and one-half per well.

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have taken over 30,000 acres of leases and will drill two tests next spring.

In the Ontario fields, Glenwood Natural Gas Company, Hugh Shanks farm, Romney township, Kent county, will start pumping this week. Union Natural Gas Company's No. 248 Truckenbrod farm, east of Port Alma, is ready to case to the top of the Trenton, having finished reaming. Union No. 249, Mancell farm, Tilbury East, is drilling at 1600 feet. Eugene Coste and Company, Ltd., No. 6 is rigging up on lot 19, concession 7, Tilbury East, for a new deep test. This is northwest of the Romney production and in the general direction of the Dover deep producers. Near Thamesville, in the northeast part of Kent County, E. P. Rowe and associates are leasing territory for a test of the Trenton limestone. In Elgin County the Dominion Natural Gas Company's No. 6 near Lakeview is fishing.

# Completions for Past Week in U. S. Fields

## Texas

### CORSICANA-POWELL

| Company, Well and Location | Initial Production bbls. | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| Atlantic Oil Prod. Co. Goldman 1.. | * | 3186 |
| J. K. Hughes Dev. Co. Alexander 6 | 200 | 2971 |
| Humble O. & R. Co. Cerf B-4 ..... | 100 | 2970 |
| G. Johnson et al Harvard 4 ..... | * | 1610 |
| Garland Kent et al Fleming 17..... | 192 | 2963 |
| Mutual Oil Co. Howell 8 ..... | 500 | 2935 |
| Simms Oil Co. Boyd 4 ..... | 2000 | 2973 |
| Boyd 3 ..... | 900 | 2960 |
| Rose 6 ..... | 60 | 2955 |
| Rose 7 ..... | 200 | 2965 |
| E. L. Smith Oil Co. Cerf 1..... | 40 | 2965 |
| Ramsey 5 ..... | 65 | 1540 |
| Tidal Oil Co. Ramsey A-9 ..... | 85 | 1500 |
| Dick Webster et al Boyd 1 ..... | 50 | 2982 |

### GULF COAST

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Orange— | | |
| Gulf Prod. Co. J. T. Peveto 3 ..... | * | 4090 |
| Lee Hager Fee 14 ..... | 1200 | 4010 |
| Humble O. & R. Co. Chesson 18 .... | 1000 | 4236 |
| Hull— | | |
| Gulf Production Co. Thomas Fee 4 . | 275 | 2800 |
| Republic Prod. Co. Dolbear 75..... | 800 | 2735 |
| Dolbear 76 ..... | 10,000 | 2800 |
| Goose Creek— | | |
| Gulf Coast Oil Co. Gaillard 31 (wo) | 35 | 2835 |
| Newton & Gilcrease Gillette 4, (wo) | * | 1850 |
| West Columbia— | | |
| The Texas Co. Abrams 1 (wo)..... | 75 | 2800 |

### LULING

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| United North & South Oil Co. | | |
| Stair 1 ..... | 1000 | .... |
| Rios 7 ..... | 1100 | .... |
| Proctor 1 ..... | 1000 | .... |

### MIRANDO

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Howard & Clark Puig 1 ..... | 15 | 1775 |

### BURKBURNETT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. J. Perkins et al Saunders Est. 4 | 15 | 1870 |

### ELECTRA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fisher & Gilliland J. A. Fisher 3-A | * | 1930 |
| Hartford Trust Co. S. B. Burnett 14 | * | 1850 |
| Jefferson Oil Co. J. & J. Waggoner 4 ..... | * | 1650 |
| United Prod. Co. Mrs. G. J. Jennings 3 ..... | * | 2055 |

### K-M-A-IOWA PARK

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| P. B. Cox et al T. F. Mitchell 2.. | * | 415 |
| T. O. Shappell J. L. Jackson 2 ..... | 250 | 1808 |
| Ross & Fields T. F. Mitchell 2..... | 15 | 430 |
| J. I. Staley K. & K. 1 ..... | * | 1815 |

### ARCHER COUNTY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brannon et al L. F. Wilson 1 ..... | * | 1625 |
| Burton & Ruff L. F. Wilson (block 44) 1 ..... | * | 1850 |
| J. E. Dale et al L. F. Wilson 4.... | 550 | 1600 |
| L. F. Wilson-Johnson 4 ..... | 100 | 1607 |
| L. F. Wilson-Johnson 5 ..... | 125 | 1604 |
| Electra-Gulf Oil Co. W. P. Ferguson 3-C ..... | 5 | 1756 |
| Bucher-Gatewood et al G. F. Boone 1 | * | 2501 |
| P. F. Gwynn et al Mrs. J. H. Carter 7 ..... | 100 | 1580 |
| Kimmell & Dillard K. & Kempner 4. | 100 | 955 |
| George L. Pace et al H. Ford 1.... | * | 1865 |

| Company, Well, Location— | Initial Production Barrels | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| Maer & Staniforth et al's L. F. Wilson 1-B ..... | 450 | 1385 |
| R. M. F. Oil Co. L. F. Wilson 10-B | * | 1620 |
| Texas Co. W. F. Parrish 1..... | 450 | 1591 |
| Tidal Oil Co. Ferguson 9 ..... | * | 1775 |

### EASTLAND-RANGER

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gordon Pet. Co. J. W. Ray 1..... | 10 | 3605 |
| Mexia Star Oil Co. Judd 1 ..... | * | 2200 |

### STEPHENS COUNTY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co. A. S. Veale 6 ..... | 30 | 3145 |

### IBEX (Shackelford County)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Seymour et al Kendrick 2..... | * | 860 |
| Tannehill et al Moberley 1 ..... | 10 | 1010 |
| Meyer 1 ..... | * | 1230 |
| Meyer 2 ..... | 8 | 1240 |

## Louisiana

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vinton— | | |
| Gulf Ref. Co. of La. Star Vincent 30 | 5 | 1975 |
| Vincent 23 (wo) ..... | 175 | 2300 |
| Gulf Coast Oil Co. Vincent 7 .... | 100 | 2840 |
| Edgerly— | | |
| Gulf Ref. Co. of La. Bright Penn 19 | 45 | 2955 |

## Kansas

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Butler County— | | |
| Yates O. & G. Co. 5 SE NE NE 36-27-5 ..... | * | 2675 |
| Cowley County— | | |
| Sutter & Stearn's Magnuson 1 NW NE SE 15-30-4 ..... | * | 3305 |

| Company, Well, Location— | Initial Production Bbls. | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| Elk County— | | |
| Vandeventer et al Thompson 2, SW SW 26-29-9 ..... | ¶ | 1455 |
| Flaxter et al McIntyre 3, S SW NW 4-30-9 ..... | * | 1746 |
| Greenwood County— | | |
| Bason et al Agard 2, NE SE NW 14-24-9 ..... | * | 2245 |
| Gypsy Oil Co. Nixon 3 SW NE 34-24-9 ..... | 40 | 2162 |
| Foster et al Ballinger 1, NE SE 24-25-11 ..... | * | 2315 |
| Harvey County— | | |
| Shawver & Sutter Krihbeir 1, SW NW 3-23-2 ..... | * | 2505 |
| Sumner County— | | |
| The Sidwell H. & E. Co. Stout 1, SE NE 13-31-2 ..... | * | 3120 |

## Oklahoma

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Carter County— | | |
| Amerada Pet. Co. S. Baptiste 10, C SW NE SE 20-5-1e..... | 20 | 1426 |
| S. Baptiste 18, SWc NW SW SE 20-5-1e ..... | 22 | 1645 |
| Pierce 1, C SW SW SW 13-2-3w | * | 2605 |
| Magnolia Pet. Co. Carr 13, NEc SW SW NW 22-4-2w..... | 85 | 2525 |
| Sure Oil Co. Walker-Simpson 1, C NE SW NE 9-4-2w..... | 400 | 2290 |
| Atlantic Oil Prod. Co. Jefferson 1, C SW NE SW 25-2-3w... ..... | 810 | 2530 |

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| Company, Well, Location | Initial Production Bbls. | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| Armster-Franklin Holman 1, C SE SW SE 24-2-3w | 140 | 2476 |
| **Comanche County—** | | |
| Coline Oil Co. Harris 8, C E L SE NE 25-1n-9w | ¶ | 2277 |
| **Creek County—** | | |
| Wilcox O. & G. Co. Greenwood 2, C NW SW SW 21-16-9 | 100 | 2636 |
| Sinclair O. & G. Co. McGilbra 1, SWc NE NE 30-14-8 | * | 2940 |
| J. R. Bond Castator 4, C N L NW SW 9-15-9 | * | 3000 |
| Smith et al Madonsky 2, NEc SW NE NW 13-18-12 | 30 | 2004 |
| Phillips Pet. Co. M. Tiger 4, NWc NW SW 4-15-9 | 500 | 2917 |
| **Garvin County—** | | |
| Texas Pac. Coal & Oil Co. Cosden-Derdyn "A" 1, NEc SE SE 8-1-3w | 120 | 1679 |
| **Kay County—** | | |
| Alcorn Oil Co. Geo. Miller 1, C SE SE NE 31-25-2e | * | 3080 |
| Texas Co. Davis 1, SEc SW 27-25-1w | 20 | 2526 |
| 3, SE NE 29-25-8 | 100 | 1141 |
| Blackwell O. & G. Co Humphreys 2, C NW NW SW 10-28-1w | 250 | 2361 |
| **Johnson County—** | | |
| Green Wick Oil Co. Cardin 1, SEc NW SE SE 30-5-7e | * | 350 |
| **Marshall County—** | | |
| Humble O. & R. Co. Scott 1, SEc SE SW 22-6-4 | * | 2986 |
| **Muskogee County—** | | |
| J. W. Curridan's B. Perryman 1, NWc SW NE 25-15-16 | * | 1400 |
| **Noble County—** | | |
| Comar Oil Co. Oliver 1-A, C NW NW NE 11-24-1w | 64 | 2590 |
| Gypsy Oil Co. Shawver 74, C NW 2-24-1w | 50 | 2562 |
| **Okfuskee County—** | | |
| T. McMann Crobray 1, NWc SE 29-11-11 | * | 2740 |
| Wooster & French Fish 2, C E½ SW SE 12-11-11 | * | 2932 |
| **Okmulgee County—** | | |
| Mayberry & Savoil Sneider 2, NWc NE 19-15-12 | 25 | 1690 |
| C. L. McMann Wilies 1, NEc NW NE 24-11-13 | * | 1495 |
| Hartman et al Barnett 1, C N L SE SE 22-12-11 | * | 2784 |
| Waite Phillips Rhodes 1, SWc NW SW 15-15-11 | * | 2915 |
| **Osage County—** | | |
| Gypsy Oil Co. 1, C SE SW SE 4-27-5 | 720 | 2929 |
| 1, SW NE 10-27-5 | 993 | 2975 |
| 2, NW SE 4-27-5 | 720 | 2912 |
| 9, NEc 23-27-5 | 2000 | 3022 |
| 10, NE NW 19-27-6 | 300 | 2962 |
| Philips Pet. Co. 7, SE NE NW 9-27-5 | 500 | 2988 |
| 2 NE SE SE 9-27-5 | 1100 | 3012 |
| 9 C SW NW NW 23-27-5 | 1600 | 3043 |
| Tidal-Osage Co. 31, C S L N½ S½ NW 34-22-10 | 6000 | 2298 |
| Devonian Oil Co. 7, C E L W½ E½ NW 34-25-11 | 10 | 1755 |
| Skelly Oil Co. 2, C NW NE SW 23-27-5 | 375 | 3052 |
| Sinclair 2, C NW SW NE 15-27-5 | 460 | 3039 |
| 7, SE NE 15-27-5 | 654 | 3051 |
| 11, NW NE 19-27-6 | 200 | 2965 |
| Waite Phillips 1, SEc 32-28-5 | * | 3432 |
| **Pawnee County—** | | |
| Carter Oil Co. Colcozier 1, NWc SE SW 8-21-6 | 5 | 3032 |
| Magnolia Pet Co. Runnier 1, NWc NE SW 16-20-6 | ¶ | 2815 |
| **Pontotoc County—** | | |
| American O. & G. Ref. Co. Stark 2, SEc SE NW 16-4-6 | ¶ | 1338 |
| Homa-Okla Oil Co. Shields 1, SWc NW SW 33-5-8 | * | 2478 |
| **Stephens County—** | | |
| Magnolia Pet. Co. Dolly Bartley 3, C W L NW NW 20-1-8w | ¶ | 2086 |
| **Tulsa County—** | | |
| C. W. Titus Unallotted 2, SEc NW NE 10-19-10 | 20 | 1723 |
| H. A. Bailey Gambler 1, NEc SW 31-19-9 | ¶ | 2550 |
| **Waggoner County—** | | |
| Rodgers et al Grayson 1, NEc SE NE 30-18-16 | * | 1136 |

## Arkansas

| Company, Well, Location | Initial Production Bbls. | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| **El Dorado Field, Union County—** | | |
| Arkansas Nat. Gas Co. Cullen 233, 4-19-15 | 100 | 2167 |
| **Smackover Field, Ouachita County—** | | |
| Giles et al Watts 3, 30-15-16 | 100 | 2271 |
| Gulf Ref. Co.'s Solmson 1, 29-15-16 | 120 | 2269 |
| Lanier et al Shirley 2, 30-15-16 | 80 | 2282 |
| Shirley 3, 30-15-16 | 50 | 2280 |
| Mangus et al Mangus 3, 24-15-17 | 200 | 2285 |
| Simms Oil Co. Hildebrand 6, 28-15-15 | 70 | 2035 |
| Sure Oil Co. Laney 2, 31-15-15 | * | 2320 |
| Whittaker et al S. & B. 2, 29-15-16 | 165 | 2280 |
| **Smackover Field, Union County—** | | |
| Federal Pet. Co. Murphy 3, 22-16-15 | 200 | 2050 |
| Gulf Ref. Co. Clawson 1, 14-16-15 | 60 | 1995 |
| Werner S. M. Co. 12, 5-16-16 | 75 | 2260 |
| Ganzel et al McGraw 1, 7-16-16 | 40 | 2310 |
| Hildreth et al Smith 1, 22-16-17 | * | 2350 |
| Sanford et Murphy 1, 8-16-15 | 250 | 2130 |
| Steele Oil Co. Hodges 1, 12-16-17 | 20 | 2305 |
| Smackover Pet. Co. Murphy 2, 14-16-15 | 125 | 1986 |
| Total, 16 wells | 1555 | |


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## Louisiana

| Company, Well, Location | Initial Production Bbls. | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| **Bellevue Field, Bossier Parish—** | | |
| Humble Oil & Ref. Co. Bliss & Weatherbee A-8, 10-19-11 | 10 | 380 |
| Louisiana Oil Ref. Corp. Bodcau D-11, 15-19-11 | 20 | 339 |
| Olmstead et al Strange A-13, 23-19-11 | 20 | 279 |
| R. O. Roy & Co. Scanlan 30, 15-19-11 | 75 | 372 |
| Standard Oil Co. Bliss & Weatherbee 11, 10-19-11 | 15 | 395 |
| Webb & Mimms Catlett 2, 27-19-11 | * | 340 |
| Total, 6 wells | 140 | |
| **Monroe Gas Field—** | | |
| United Oil & Nat. Gas Prod. Co. Kerr 1, 12-19-4e, Ouachita Parish | ¶25 | 2165 |
| Union Power Co. Union Saw Mill Co. A-5, 29-21-4e | ¶15 | 2120 |
| Total, 2 wells | ¶40 | |

## California

### TORRANCE

| Company, Well, Location | Initial Production Bbls. | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| Pet. Midway Post-Houts 2 | 100 | 3750 |
| Scott 1 | 440 | 3650 |
| Stock Com. 2 | 700 | 3700 |
| Pet. Securities Marble 5 | 500 | 3797 |
| Sherman Oil Co. 1 | 300 | 3775 |
| C. J. Cannon 1 (Julian) | 310 | 3762 |
| Southland Pet. Corp. Oakley 1 | 500 | 3802 |
| Superior Joughin 4 | 850 | 3796 |
| Midway Northern 3 | 200 | 3716 |
| Black Diamond 1 | 200 | 3780 |
| Fred Letcher Higgs 1 | 50 | 3780 |

### HUNTINGTON BEACH

| Company, Well, Location | Initial Production Bbls. | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| Fred B. Foster 7 | 100 | 4600 |
| Associated Clark 9 | 500 | 4651 |
| Republic Producing Co. 3-6 | 20 | 4621 |
| Kirk 7 | 100 | 4576 |
| Union Copeland 15 (wo) | 65 | 5083 |

### SANTA FE SPRINGS

| Company, Well, Location | Initial Production Bbls. | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| Shell Co. G. H. N. 12 | 400 | 4546 |
| Slusher 9 | 400 | 4600 |
| Slusher 10 | 500 | 4631 |

### LONG BEACH

| Company, Well, Location | Initial Production Bbls. | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| Pet. Midway Foster 2-2 | 1500 | 4870 |
| McDavid 2 | 50 | 5238 |
| Tucker & Jones Gibbs 1 (wo) | 800 | 4646 |
| Crown City Graham 1A (wo) | 3200 | 4989 |
| Painted Hills Brunner 2 | 300 | 3860 |
| Messerve Knight & Son M. K. & S. 2 | 800 | 3900 |
| Hubb Oil Co. 2 | 360 | 4447 |
| Shell Fee 1 | 1410 | 4914 |
| Virginian Institution 1 | 1450 | 4588 |

## Eastern States

### PENNSYLVANIA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Greene County—** | | |
| Manufacturers Light & Heat Co. Elbin 1 | ¶2½ | .... |
| Lemlet Oil & Gas Co. Dave Lemley 1 | ¶3 | .... |
| Big Five Oil & Gas Co. J. Whipkey 1 | * | .... |
| Fox Oil & Gas Co. Chas. Lemley 1 | ¶3 | .... |
| **Allegheny County—** | | |
| Moon Oil & Gas Co. A. Shaffer 1 | ¶¼ | .... |
| Sutton-Davis Oil Co. Dixon 1 | ¶¼ | .... |
| Arbuthnot Oil & Gas Co. J. Shilton 1 | * | .... |
| Squaw Oil & Gas Co. Wm. McKee 1 | * | .... |

### WEST VIRGINIA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Ritchie County** | | |
| J. T. Loche & Co. J. A. Hall 1 | ¶2 | .... |
| D. F. Deem Wm. Deem 1 | * | .... |
| Hope Construction & Ref. Co. A. Bee 2 | * | .... |
| Star Oil & Gas Co. Mose Spencer 4 | ¶2 | .... |
| **Marion County—** | | |
| South Penn Oil Co. S. J. Gump 8 | ¶12 | .... |
| Peerless Oil Co. Toothman 2 | ¶3 | .... |
| William Hought & Co. M. Renner 1 | ¶1 | .... |
| **Calhoun County—** | | |
| A. H. Jackson & Co. Ed. Jackson 1 | ¶3 | .... |
| Richter Oil & Gas Co. B. S. Rayburk 3 | ¶3 | .... |
| Hope Nat. Gas Co. Ella Eisman 1 | ¶2½ | .... |
| **Gilmer County—** | | |
| Curtis Oil Co. Lydia McKinney 4 | ¶3 | .... |
| McCall & Co. Geo. W. Sager 1 | ¶3 | .... |
| McCall & Co. Ellen Carr 1 | * | .... |
| **Lincoln County—** | | |
| C. C. Wolf Fred Adkins 3 | ¶2 | .... |
| G. T. Ray & Son Steward 2 | ¶2 | .... |
| Laurel Dev. Co. J. D. Miller 1 | ¶2 | .... |
| **Marshall County—** | | |
| Guy Patterson Davis 5 | ¶3 | .... |
| Manufacturers Light & Heat Co. Chambers 1 | ¶3 | .... |
| **Pleasants County—** | | |
| Judas Kleifield O. W. Gard 4 | 2 | .... |
| Knowlton Bros. H. C. Williamson 1 | * | .... |
| **Tyler County—** | | |
| S. A. McCollogh H. C. Williamson 1 | * | .... |
| Schlagel & Fried J. R. Wells 18 | 5 | .... |
| **Kanawha County—** | | |
| Owens Bottle Machine Co. Great Kanawha Coal 17 | * | .... |
| United Fuel Gas Co. L. V. & L. Koontz 1 | ¶1½ | .... |
| **Roane County—** | | |
| Heck Oil Co. Simmons 1 | ¶1 | .... |
| Empire Pet. Co. O. F. Hunt 1 | * | .... |
| **Boone County—** | | |
| Pure Oil Co. Williams Coal 198 | 5 | .... |
| **Harrison County—** | | |
| W. Va. Central Gas Co. F. B. West 1 | ¶3 | .... |
| **Wetzel County—** | | |
| Carnegie Nat. Gas Co. Carmer 2 | ¶2½ | .... |
| **Doddridge County—** | | |
| Hope Nat. Gas Co. Davisson 1 | ¶2 | .... |


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**Stewart Safety Sucker Rod Hook**

The Hook LIFTS up readily, but no amount of pressure on the safety latch can PUSH it up. Simple, effective, safe

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*M. Ind. Rgtrds.* PELCO *Reg. U. S. Pat. Office*

| Company, Well, Location | Initial Production Bbls. | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| **Putnam County—** | | |
| Monarch Gas Co. Painter 1 | ¶3 | .... |
| **Wirt County—** | | |
| Duley & Parks Evans 1 | * | .... |
| **Braxton County—** | | |
| Philadelphia Oil Co. G. W. Whitesell 1 | * | .... |
| **KENTUCKY** | | |
| **Lawrence-Johnson Counties—** | | |
| Union Gas & Oil Co.: | | |
| Proctor Sparks 18 | 50 | 872 |
| Martha Kelley 8 | 30 | 881 |
| L. P. Ferguson 7 | 30 | 877 |
| **Barren County—** | | |
| Lew J. Emery Jr. & Son Hartson 9. | 3 | 304 |
| Lew J. Emery Jr. & Son Hartson 10 | * | 277 |
| Lew J. Emery Jr. & Son Hartson 11 | 6 | 277 |
| **Hardin County—** | | |
| Lew J. Emery & Son: | | |
| Edward Costello 1 | * | 709 |
| Curran 1 | * | 687 |
| **Cumberland-Monroe Counties—** | | |
| Combest Oil Corp. A. Huddleston 4 | 75 | 597 |
| **Owensboro District—** | | |
| Randolph & Stevenson C. Payne 1 | 40 | 704 |
| **Johnson-Magoffin Counties—** | | |
| Mid South Oil Co. Charles Hays 2.. | 10 | .... |
| **Simpson County—** | | |
| Perdue & Co. J. W. Harris 1 | * | .... |
| **SOUTHEASTERN OHIO** | | |
| **Monroe County—** | | |
| O. Highman & Co. S. E. Highman 2 | 5 | .... |
| **Muskingum County—** | | |
| Carter Oil Co. C. & R. Burt 2..... | 3 | .... |
| **Washington County—** | | |
| John Allshouse Atkinson Heirs 1.. | 2 | .... |
| **Guernsey County—** | | |
| Ohio Fuel Supply Co. Emma Shriver 1 | * | .... |
| **CENTRAL OHIO** | | |
| **Wayne County—** | | |
| Logan Gas Co. L. Dustin 1 | * | .... |
| Logan Gas Co. J. & C. Irwin 2.... | * | .... |
| Logan Gas Co. W. F. Funk 3 | ¶¼ | .... |
| Ohio Fuel Gas Co. Newton Jones 1.. | * | .... |
| Burtner, Morgan & Co. Brady Carmody 2 | ¶½ | .... |
| Creston Gas Co. D. Wiles 2 | ¶2 | .... |
| **Ashland County—** | | |
| Logan Gas Co. Rose Derr 2 | ¶2 | .... |
| East Ohio Gas Co. E. Kick 1..... | ¶¼ | .... |
| Hawk Gas Co. J. H. Slater 1 | ¶1 | .... |
| Ohio Fuel Gas Co. Andy Morris 1 | * | .... |
| Ohio Fuel Gas Co. J. F. Jones 1.. | ¶2 | .... |
| **Holmes County—** | | |
| East Ohio Gas Co. L. O. Sawash 1 | 40 | .... |
| East Ohio Gas Co. J. A. Baker 2..¶4½ | | .... |
| Ohio Fuel Gas Co. C. Leckey 3 ..¶4½ | | .... |
| Logan Gas Co. George W. Todd 1.. | ¶¼ | .... |
| **Medina County—** | | |
| Logan Gas Co. W. M. Nilges 2.... | ¶¼ | .... |
| Ohio Fuel Gas Co. Henry Harris 1 | ¶1 | .... |
| Ohio Fuel Gas Co. J. A. Wolf 3 ... | ¶2 | .... |
| Hulse & Koontz P. J. Thompson 3 | ¶¼ | .... |
| **Meigs County—** | | |
| Pure Oil Co. Dan Holter 1 | 15 | .... |
| Brocalsa Chemical Co. J. P. Ihle 1 | 3 | .... |
| **Licking County—** | | |
| Wehrle Stove Co. A. E. Francis 3. | * | .... |
| C. E. Saltzgaber & Son J. W. Motherpaw 3 | 5 | .... |
| **Jackson County—** | | |
| Ohio Fuel Gas Co. Minnie Walker 3 | ¶½ | .... |
| Ohio Fuel Gas Co. Mary E. Tripp 1 | ¶1 | .... |
| **Knox County—** | | |
| Heisey Gas Co. A. Kidwell 1 | * | .... |
| Rocky River Oil & Gas Co. M. & I. Rouse 2 | ¶¼ | .... |
| **Fairfield County—** | | |
| Montana Oil & Gas Co. S. D. Dixon 1 | * | .... |
| Blume Oil & Gas Co. J. McCandish 1 | ¶¼ | .... |
| **Vinton County—** | | |
| Pure Oil Co. Ohio Mineral Land Co. 1 | 2 | .... |
| **Perry County—** | | |
| Mid East Oil Co. L. C. Highfield 1. | ¶¼ | .... |
| **NORTHWESTERN OHIO** | | |
| **Hancock County—** | | |
| Bath Township Oil Co. Caines Hemry 3 | 50 | 1317 |
| Cochran & Moore J. D. Moore 2.. | 25 | 1308 |
| Porter & Hovis Lemuel Aurand 12 | 60 | 1337 |
| **Mercer County—** | | |
| Celina Pet. Co. Radabaugh-Vining 9 | 15 | 1300 |
| Celina Pet. Co. Radabaugh-Vining 5 | 10 | 1297 |
| **Wood County—** | | |
| Five Points Oil Co. M. Bruce 6.... | 16 | 1286 |
| **Ottawa County—** | | |
| Zorn-Hornung Oil Co. E. Yeatings 8 | 12 | 1339 |
| **Darke County—** | | |
| I. Hance & Co. C. Ludy 2 | 10 | 1294 |
| **Sandusky County—** | | |
| Adams Oil & Gas Co. F. Willey 4.. | 2 | 1291 |
| **INDIANA** | | |
| **Gibson County—** | | |
| Murphy Oil Co. E. Whiting 4..... | 22 | 1581 |
| **ILLINOIS** | | |
| **Monroe County—** | | |
| East St. Louis Drilling Co. C. Wismuth 8 | * | 487 |


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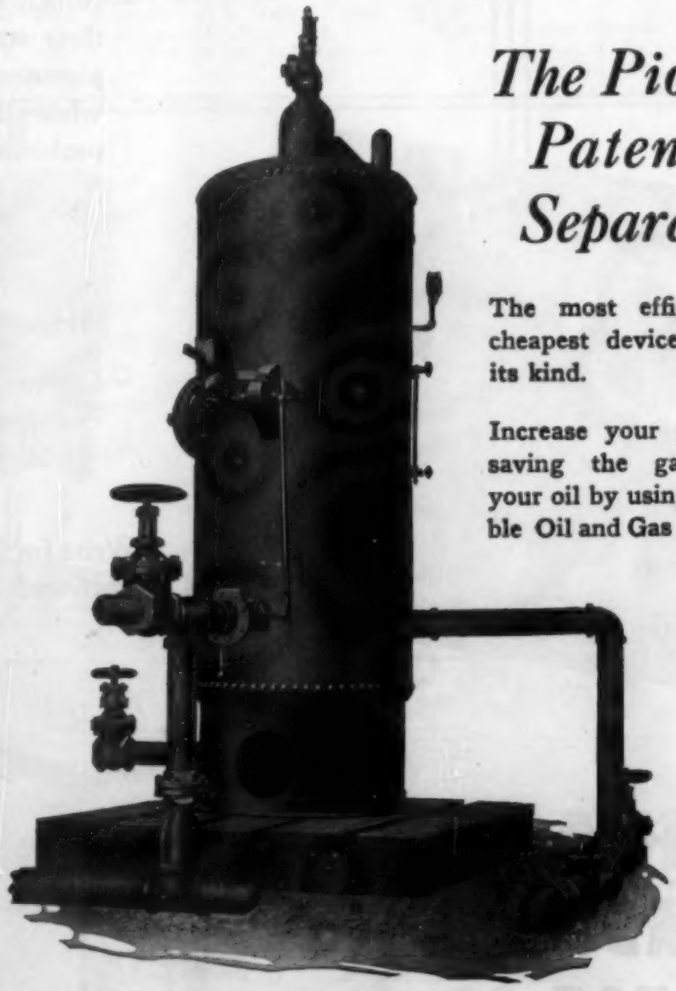

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**HOUSTON - - TEXAS**

# Permits Granted and Locations for New Wells
## (Arkansas—Louisiana—Texas)

## Arkansas

**Columbia County**—Magnolia Pet. Co.'s Webfer 4, 26-15-20, NWc NE¼ SE¼.

**Ouachita County**—Arkansas Nat. Gas Co.'s Patton 4, 31-15-16, 200 ft N and E of SWc SE¼ NE¼. El Dorado Union Oil Co.'s Shirley 4, 30-16-15, 200 ft S and 660 ft E of center. Gulf Ref. Co.'s Werner A-2, 36-15-17. Leon et al's Patton 1, 32-15-16, 200 ft S and E of NWc SE¼ SW¼. Mangus Oil Co.'s Mangus 4, 24-15-17, 1320 ft N and 150 ft W of SEc of sec. Solmson et al's Fee 2, 30-15-16, 500 ft N and W of SEc of sec. The Texas Co.'s LaGrone 2, 30-15-16, 75 ft N and 849 ft W of center of sec.

**Union County**—DeLucke et al's Harrell 3, 17-16-15, 450 ft N and 150 ft W of SEc of SE¼ NW¼. Estes et al's McGraw 2, 1-16-17, 200 ft S and W of NEc NW¼ SE¼; McGraw 3, 1-16-17, 200 ft S and W NEc NE¼ SW¼. Gulf Ref. Co.'s Murphy 1, 7-16-15, 200 ft N and E of SWc SW¼ SE¼. Lion Ref. Co.'s Murphy 2, 18-16-15, 200 ft S and E of NWc NW¼ NE¼. Phillips Pet. Co.'s Giller 4, 11-16-15, 200 ft N and E of SWc of sec. Plateau Oil Co.'s Tatum 1, 7-16-15, 200 ft S and W of NEc NW¼ NE¼, old well, to deepen. Standard Oil Co.'s Lingelbach 3, 22-16-15, 200 ft N and E of SWc NW¼ NE¼; Lingelbach 4, 22-16-15, 200 ft S and W of NEc NW¼ NE¼.

## LOUISIANA

**Bossier Parish**—Humble Oil & Ref. Co.'s Bliss & Wetherbee A-9, 10-19N-11W, 150 ft W and 670 ft S from center of sec; Bliss & Wetherbee A-10, 10-19N-11W, 150 ft S and 150 ft W of center of sec. Louisiana Oil Ref. Co.'s Fee D-12, 15-19N-11W, 495 ft S and 150 ft W of NE cor NW¼ of SE¼.

**Ouachita Parish**—J. M. Huber Co. of La.'s Fee 5, 5-18N-5E, 2682 ft E and 846 ft N of SW cor of NW¼. Southern Carbon Co.'s Fee 27, 7-19N-5E, 2340 ft N and 300 ft E of SW cor of sec.

**Union Parish**—J. P. Evans & H. E. Oliver's Cole 1, 16-22-N-2E, 200 ft N and 200 ft E of center of SW¼. James A. Noe et al's Gulley 1, 36-21N-1E, 175 ft W and 200 ft S of NE cor NW ¼of SE¼.

**Webster Parish**—Cotton Valley Synd.'s Merritt 1, 14-21N-10W, 330 ft N and 330 ft E of SW cor NW¼ of NE¼; Hodges Est. 2, 15-21N-10W, 330 ft W and 330 ft N of SE cor of NE¼. Stack & Egger's Bible 1, 8-20N-9W, 330 ft E and 330 ft S of NW cor NW¼ of SE¼.

## TEXAS

**Archer County**—Cap Oil & Gas Co.'s L. F. Wilson 6, Amer Trib sur, sec 24. McCarty Oil Co.'s L. F. Wilson 3, Amer Trib sur, blk 320, 200 ft W No. 2; L. F. Wilson 12, Amer Trib sur, sec 2, 300 fet E No. 9; L. F. Wilson 4, Amer Trib sur, blk 320, 300 ft W No. 3. Kentucky Oil Corp.'s L. F. Wilson 1, Amer Trib sur, sec 27, 150 ft to S and W lines. Ray, Massie & Featherston's L. F. Wilson 5, Amer Trib sur, blk 27, 300 ft E No. 1; 2, 300 ft N No. 1. McGregor & Branon's L. F. Wilson 2, SP Ry sur No. 1, blk 307, 150 ft to N and E lines. W. S. Langford's Kemp & Kempner 5, W. V. F. L., blk 42, 326 ft SE No. 1. Wilson Drilling Co.'s Kemp & Kempner, SP Ry sur, sec 2, 300 ft N No. 1. Oil Investment Co.'s Mrs. L. H. Montgomery 1, Jno S. Brooks sur, 150 ft to N and E lines. Texhoma Oil & Ref. Co.'s J. R. Parkey 4-B, SP Ry sur, sec 1, 3942 ft to N and 200 ft to E line. Staley & Wynne's C. O. Truex 1, Amer Trib sur, blk 663, 150 ft to S and E lines. Gulf Prod. Co.'s L. F. Wilson E-1, Amer Trib sur, sec 108. Jas. L. Duffy's R. C. Kinder 1, Clark & Plumb sur, blk 5, 1289 ft to S and 150 ft to E line. McGregor, Lanning & Moninger's W. Parish 1, SP Ry sur, 150 ft to S and E lines. Hester, Hawkins & Ferguson Carter 4, Amer Trib sur, blk 93, 300 ft W No. 1. Jamieson & Fine's Jas. A. Ayres 1, M. Fanning sur, 400 ft to S and W lines. P. F. Gwynn et al's J. H. Carter 9, Amer Trib sur, blk 93, 323 ft W No. 5. Knight & Hines' J Seay 1, Club Ranch sur, blk 107, 200 ft to N and 450 ft to W lines. Henley & Spencer L. F. Wilson 1, Amer Trib sur, blk 303, 150 ft to N and E lines.

**Atascosa County**—Empire Gas & Fuel Co.'s R. T. Hughes 1, Jno. Sharp sur, 547 ft W No. 2; 2, 547 ft W No. 3; 3, 150 ft to S and E lines.

**Bexar County**—National Oil Corp.'s T. G. Oliver 5, Rodriguez sur, 900 ft E No. 4.

**Brazoria County**—Texas Co.'s South Texas Dev. Co.'s 1, H. Austin sur No. 4, blk 88, 150 ft to N and E lines.

**Caldwell County**—United North and South Oil Co.'s M. Mercer 5, Reaville & Dykes sur, 477 ft E No. 4; A. Mercer 4, Reaville & Caldwell sur, 500 ft SW No. 3; T. C. Gideon 3, T. C. Gideon sur, 600 ft N No. 2; O. F. Stair 1, Jno. Henry sur, 455 ft to E and 1016 ft to S line; W. H. Tabor 7, N. Reaville sur, 150 ft to S and W lines. H. S. Trammel 2, N, Reaville sur, 1500 ft S No. 1; Lee Byrd 1, Jno. Henry sur, 150 ft to N and E lines; 2, 190 ft to E and 245 ft to S line; 4, 530 ft N No. 1.

**Callahan County**—Chas. E. Jameison's A. H. Wagley 1, D&D Asy sur, 150 ft to S and W lines. Webb & Keahey's Z. E. Marvin 1, Bayland Asy sur, east central. Black Oil Co.'s E. R. Sprawls 1, Premium sur, 150 ft to W and 450 ft to N line.

**Coleman County**—J. C. Fine et al's W. A. Featherstone 1, Brooks-Burleson sur, NE cor.

**Eastland County**—Panhandle Ref. Co.'s L. A. Hightower 10, Wm. Van Norman sur, blk 2, 263 ft E No. 5; 11, 100 ft W No. 5.

**Fall County**—Postoak Oil Co.'s H. Taylor 3, J. A. Manchaca sur, 300 ft E No. 1.

**Guadalupe County**—J. Dancinger's A. J. Keen 1, H. Cottle sur, 200 ft to S and W lines. United North & South Oil Co.'s McKean Bros. 1, H. Cottle sur, 150 ft to S and E lines. L. Marines' 2, H. Cottle sur, south central; J. E. Allen 1, H. Cottle sur, 150 ft to N and E lines. Flick, Tong & Coupe's A. Cshuenemann 2, B. Fuqua sur, 1140 ft SE No. 1.

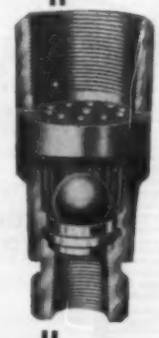
**Harris County**—Gulf Prod. Co.'s Tabb Fee 12, Wm. Scott sur, 150 ft S No. 1; Paddock & Smith 10, Wm. Scott sur, 50 ft to S and E lines.

**Hardin County**—Lake View Oil Co.'s Minor Oil Co. 3, J. Jackson sur, 100 ft to S and W lines.

**Hopkins County**—E. A. Freeben's R. Patterson 1, H. Russell sur, 175 ft to N and W lines.

**Johnson County**—Wilfey & Simpson's S. Griffin 1, Falvel sur, 1800 ft to E and 300 to S line.

**Kleburg County**—Humble Oil & Ref. Co.'s R. J. Kleburg 1-A, KT&I Co. sur, sec 40, blk 1, 150 ft to N and E lines.

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District Headquarters
**WICHITA FALLS, TEX.**
Graham, Texas
Breckenridge, Texas
Electra, Texas
Burkburnett, Texas
Wilson, Okla.
Duncan, Okla.
Wirt, Okla.

District Headquarters
**TULSA, OKLAHOMA**
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Henryetta, Okla.
Yale, Okla.
Shidler, Okla.
Pawhuska, Okla.
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Slick, Okla.
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## ROTARY OR CABLE

Say you saw it in The Oil Weekly

# WILDCATS FROM ALL SECTIONS

## Western Kansas to Get Play During Year

### Sumner and Cowley Counties share honors with new producing territory indicated

**Tulsa, Okla., Jan. 28.**—That Sumner and Cowley counties in Kansas will become the most active areas during the year 1924 is the belief of practically all of the scouts interested in Kansas fields.

With the exception of the Russell county well of the Valerius Oil Company, these two counties have furnished practically all of the excitement during the past two months. Most unusual in its inception was the Waite Phillips well in the northwest of the northeast of section 20-33-3e in Cowley county. Unusual, first because of its location—a wildcat, and second, because when drilled deeper, the production was almost doubled. Located in the center of 3200 acres of land by the Waite Phillips company, the well came in making two hundred barrels of 42 gravity oil. When deepened a few feet, the well started a flow of an average of 350 barrels per day and has maintained that average up to the recent weeks.

The drilling contract on the well read to the 3000 foot mark but when that depth was reached, notwithstanding the fact that there had been no indications of oil, Mr. Phillips gave orders to drill on until some kind of a showing could be made. The result of that decision is shown on the production chart as the Johnson No. 1 of the Waite Phillips company, a real oil well.

The Waite Phillips company is, at the present time, drilling two other wells on their tract in the bend of the Arkansas River, one on the Wertman farm in section 20-33-3e, and the other on the Glasgow farm in the northeast of the northwest of the same section.

Not many miles away, Brady Brothers are plugging back a well from 3646 feet to 3200 feet at which depth a show of oil was encountered but drilled through. This well is located in the southwest of the southwest of section 13-33-2e on the Turpin farm in Sumner county.

The Hitchcock test of the Champlin Refining Company in the northwest of the northeast of section 16-30-1w Sumner county took the spot light when it came upon a show of high grade oil at a depth of 3600 feet during the last days of November. With 300 feet of open hole, the drillers have had considerable difficulty in keeping the hole clean. At present time a fishing job is in progress with the bailer lost in the hole. Just what the final outcome of the well will be is yet to be determined.

On the Stroud farm in section 13-21-2e the S-H-E Oil Company is drilling below 3000 feet in the well located in the southeast of the northeast.

Alcorn Oil Company, operating subsidiary of the Marland Oil Company, is rigging up preparatory to spudding their Young No. 1 in the southeast of the northeast of section 33-32-2e.

The Roxana Petroleum Corporation has been spending thousands of dollars in core drilling in these two counties and several locations will be made by them in the near future.

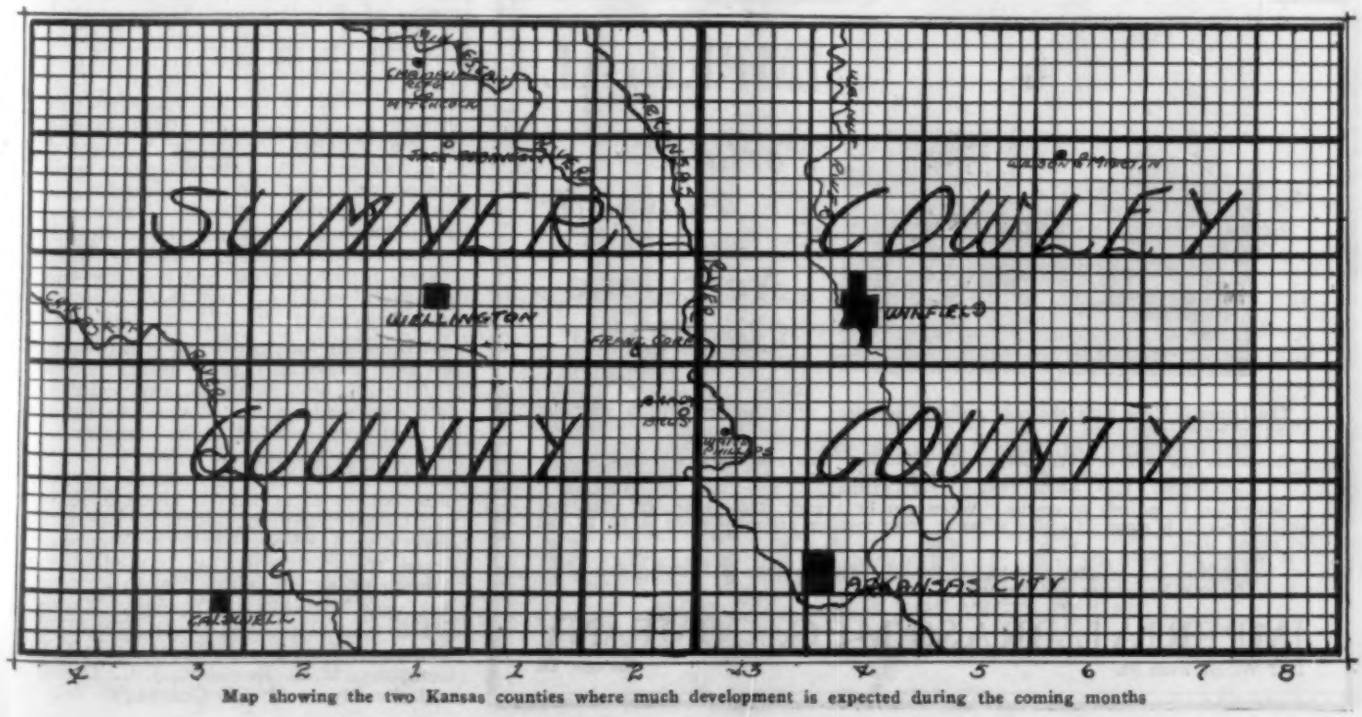
In section 5-31-6 Cowley county, Wilson and Martin completed a good well recently in their Eastman 1. The sand was topped at 2837 feet and five million feet of gas and a spray of oil was encountered. After drilling the well in it made 200 barrels of oil by natural flow with but two feet of the sand drilled.

---

## Southeastern Idaho to Get Several New Tests

**Pocatello, Idaho, Jan. 23.** — In the early spring, development is to be be started in the southeastern part of this state. Already the Gem State Petroleum Company has a rig in operation in Arbon Valley in the southwestern part of Power county. This well is located in the northwest quarter, section two, township 11 south, range 33, E. B. M.

Favorable reports have been made on this district and it is not unlikely that considerable prospecting will be done.




Map showing the two Kansas counties where much development is expected during the coming months

# Three New Locations Staked for Wells Near Reagan County Wildcat Producer

**Fort Worth, Texas, Jan. 28.**—Three new locations have been announced by the Big Lake Oil Company to be started immediately in the same section with the discovery well of the Big Lake oil field in Reagan County section of West Texas. These locations are to be drilled in addition to four other tests already contracted for, and the two wells now in the oil producing horizon and in process of completion, making a total of nine operations for the Big Lake Oil Company. Since the two wells reported last week as having shown for light producers when drilled into the 3000-foot oil pay indicates possibilities of being on the west edge of the producing structure, the three new locations have been made in a trend further east of the discovery well.

The Big Lake Oil Company's University 2, which is located 800 feet due west of the discovery well is section 2, block 2, was credited with having about 2200 feet of oil in the hole early this week and making about half a million cubic feet of gas. This well encountered the top of the sandy lime pay January 19 at 3018 feet, and drilled with six inch tools to 3027 feet. A comparison of the log of this well with the same company's University 3, located 800 feet due north, indicates that No. 2 is some distance above the water level, as a difference of ten and one-half feet in surface elevation exists, and plans are to drill No. 2 deeper. University No. 3 drilled into sandy lime pay January 17 with a rainbow showing of oil at 3025 feet, and oil production was found at 3030 to 3034 feet, followed by water when drilled to 3037 feet. After standing several days the hole filled with fluid and made small heads when swabbed. A wooden plug was set in the bottom of the hole in No. 3 January 26 to plug off the water, and is planned to drill out part of the plug and shoot the oil pay within the next ten days. The performance of Nos. 2 and 3 indicate that the west edge of the producing structure has been defined, and that the discovery well is located not far distant from the limits of the field.

The discovery well, which was brought in May 28, 1923, by the Texon Oil & Land Company at 3026 feet and later sold to the Big Lake Oil Company, was off the pump during the past week owing to a packer being set to try and make the well flow steady through the tubing. The well has been heading between 40 and 60 barrels daily while this work is underway. In the event the well does not flow satisfactorily, a 30 horse power gas engine is to be installed to pump the well, using the gas production for power in operating the engine.

The Big Lake Oil Company's University 4, located in the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 35, block 1, has set 15½ inch casing and is drilling below 600 feet; University 5, located in the southwest corner of the southeast quarter section 13, block 2, began spudding January 22; University 6, located in the southeast corner of the southeast quarter section 3, block 2, is building derrick; University 7, located in the northwest corner of the northeast quarter section 27, block 1, is also erecting derrick. The three new locations announced this week are: University 8, located 1200 feet due south of the discovery well in section 2, block 2, and south of the railroad tracks; University 9, located 1300 feet due east of the discovery well and near the east line of section 2; University 10, located 400 feet each way from the northeast corner of section 2, and northeast of the discovery well. Materials have been ordered for the last three locations, and steel derricks are to be used.

A number of subsidiary companies of the Benedum-Trees interests of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and individuals, owning from one to seven sections of land, have pooled their interests to drill a test announced recently as located 400 feet each wey from the northwest corner of section 2, block 6, Reagan County, and southwest of the discovery well. Materials have been ordered to start this test immediately. Among those interested in the test are: Arkansas Natural Gas Company, Maple Oil & Gas Company, South Hills Oil Company, Levi Smith, West Farm Oil Company, M. L. Benedum, J. C. Trees, and the Plymouth Oil Company.


**Viking Twin Oil Pumping Units**

Figure—15

**FOR UNLOADING AND TRANSFER SERVICE**

**No. 2 Twin Outfit complete with 3 H. P. Gasoline Engine.**

**Capacity each pump 90 Gallons per minute.**

Manufactured by

**VIKING PUMP CO.**

Cedar Falls, Iowa

Sold By

**Southern Engine & Pump Company**

HOUSTON, TEXAS

**IMPERIAL**

*Portable Automatic*

**Acetylene Generator**

The Imperial Type B is the only portable acetylene generator practical for carrying along in laying pipe lines.

Generates gas 3 to 5 cents cheaper per cubic foot than you can buy it in cylinders. Eliminates delays and the expense of drayage and express.

Generation is entirely automatic. When you light your torch it begins, when you shut off torch, it stops. Carbide to water type; medium pressure; made in 15, 25 and 50 pound sizes.

Write for complete catalogue showing complete line of Welding and Cutting Equipment and Supplies.

**IMPERIAL BRASS MFG. COMPANY**

1221 W. Harrison St. Chicago, Ill.

## Drill Stem Twisted Off In Carson County Well

**Amarillo, Texas, Jan. 28.** — A drill stem was twisted off late last week in the rotary test being drilled by Silk and others on the S. B. Burnett ranch in Carson County section of the Panhandle district while drilling in hard lime at 2345 feet. This test was spudded late last November, and has made good progress with the rotary until the mishap occurred last week. Most of the hole drilled lately has been done with a disc rotary bit. An eleven and one-half inch hole was being made when the stem twisted off, and it is planned to set eight and one-fourth inch casing on top of the sand pay around the 3000 foot level. Silk and associates' Burnett No. 1 is pumping at rate of 210 to 220 barrels of oil daily, while No. 2 is flowing about eight barrels daily into a 55,000 barrel storage tank on the lease. This tank is reported to contain about 33,000 barrels of crude produced from these two wells since last summer.

## Alabama Wildcat Has Good Showing; Test to Be Made

**Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 23.**—Much interest is being shown in the Albany-Decatur Oil & Gas Company's English 1, that is being drilled about two and one-half miles southwest of Decatur, Alabama. This well has been drilled to the depth of 3128 feet and is now shut down waiting on a string of casing to shut off the water flow, in order that a test can be made.

A considerable showing of oil and gas is present, but the volume of water precludes the possibilities of knowing just what the well will do.

According to the state geological department, cuttings from the well were as follows: insoluble silicious matter and iron oxide and alumina, 40.32 per cent; calcium carbonate, 35.34 per cent; magnesium carbonate, 23.86 per cent.

### *Oklahoma Wildcats*

**ALFALFA COUNTY**—McGinnie & Ward's Watts 1, C NE SW SE 21-27-10w sd 1385 ft, show oil. Armstrong, Henley & Piffler's Turnbull 1, C NW SE NW 23-24-11w, sd 50 ft.

**ATOKA COUNTY** — McPhearson et al's Wild 1, SWc NW 7-2-9, dr 3400 ft. Hanson et al's Dabney 1, C SE NW 17-4-11, sd 100 ft. J. F. Torrence et al's Fee 11, SWc NE 1-2-9, sd 1350 ft. Wapanucka Dev. Co.'s Underwood 1, C W L SE SE 28-2-9, sd 1700 ft.

**BECKHAM COUNTY** — Bollion Oil Co.'s Green 1, S SW SW 34-10-24w, sd 1360 ft. Ship-Nash et al's 1, SEc NW 35-9-25w, fsh 2400 ft. J. A. Pringle's Burkholder 1, C NE NE 6-9-24w, sd 3110 ft. Turman Oil Co.'s 1, SWc NE 4-8-22, moving in diamond core. Burlingame & Dovel's Dugger 1, SEc NW NW 35-10-23w sd 525 ft.

**BLAINE COUNTY**—Okomo Oil Co.'s Edlemaier 1, SWc 21-15-10w, dr 625 ft. Thompson et al's Dickerman 1, C SE SE SE 26-15-12w, sd 3213 ft.

**BRYAN COUNTY**—Lyon et al's Coombs 1, SEc SW NW NE 11-8-9, rig. Berilien et al's Ramsey 1, NWc NE NE 32-7-8, sd 2475 ft.

**CLEVELAND COUNTY** — Garr Oil Co.'s Holland 1, NEc SE 31-10-4, r 2570 ft.

**CUSTER COUNTY**—Hoover Oil Co.'s 1, NWc SE 34-13-14, sd 2510 ft.

**COAL COUNTY**—Basie Oil Co.'s Heck 1, SEc 18-2-9, rig. Bearman et al's Payte 1, SWc NW NE 32-2-9, sd 2780 ft. Guy Vaughn's


# Colonial
## WELL BIT & JAR STEEL

*Here IS Service*

PRODUCED in the heart of the nation's steel making industry, the home of more expert steel makers than all the rest of the country combined, there is exceptional service in Colonial Well Bit and Jar Steel.

Backed by the more than 20 years' experience of the Colonial Mill devoted exclusively to the production of high grade Tool Steels.

When you have a tool made of "Colonial" you know that it is good.

Twenty continuous years of satisfaction, plus an equal number of years behind the founders of this company—this is the record that assures you of satisfactory service in Colonial Steels.

**Colonial Steel Company**

*Established 1901*

Pittsburgh Boston New Haven New York Cleveland
Cincinnati Detroit Chicago St. Louis Denver
Salt Lake City Wallace, Idaho
Edw. L. Soule' Co., San Francisco

*Progressive Drillers Are Using*

# Rotary Disc Bits

There is no souder scientific principle for rapid, efficient rotary drilling than that embodied in the double revolving cutting edges of the Rotary Disc Bit. Years of usage by experts, prove it.

## 3800 Feet in 31 Days

That record, made at Huntington Beach is but one of many. At Signal Hill, Rotary Disc Bits cut a hole 2304 feet deep in 8 days.

**Testimonials and demonstrations cheerfully provided on request.**

# Rotary Disc Bit Company

55th St. at Almeda, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Warehouse at Long Beach

Downard 1, NWc SW 16-2-10, dr 1675 ft; Nichols 1, SW 1-1-11, rig. McPhearson et al's Jamison 1, NWc NE NE SW 24-1-8, sd 300 ft.

**GRANT COUNTY**—Ossenbeck et al's Hoffman 1, SEc 23-29-3, dr 2427 ft. Embry et al's Edwards 1, C SE SE NW 20-26-4, skidding rig. Alcorn Oil Co.'s Hubbard 1, C S L NW 12-26-2, prod. 200 bbls, not comp. Day Oil Co.'s Vandatta 1, SWc NW 8-26-2w, sd 1270 ft.

**GREER COUNTY**—Western Nat. Gas Co.'s De Armond 1, NWc SW 23-7-23, sd 2015 ft.

**HARMON COUNTY**—Keyes Pet. Co.'s 1, NWc SW 21-2-28, dr 2037 ft.

**HUGHES COUNTY** — Flesher Pet. Co.'s Smith 1, NWc NE NW 8-9-12, dr 3475 ft. W. J. Thurber's Foster 1, SEc SW SE 5-7-8, r 1444 ft. Kingwood Pet. Co.'s Burnett NWc NE SW 7-7-10, dr 5248 ft. Paraffin Oil Co.'s Love 1, NEc SE NE 13-7-12, sd for cas 2961 ft. Middle States Oil Co.'s 1, NWc 13-6-11, dr 3530 ft.

**JACKSON COUNTY** — Douglas Oil Co.'s Jackson 1, NWc SW SE 20-3-20, sd 3440 ft. J. D. Wade's 1, C SW NW 36-2-23, sd 2012 ft.

**JEFFERSON COUNTY** — Magnolia Pet. Co.'s Peck 1, C NW SW NW 4-3-6w, dr 3100 ft Humble O. & R. Co.'s Lewis 1, NEc NE SE 16-6-7w, dr 2495 ft. Gant et al's Skelton 1, C NE NE NW 22-3-6w, dr 1635 ft. Shawver et al's Anderson 1, SEc NE 31-4-8w, sd 1050 ft. J. C. Cook Oil Co.'s Gibson 1, C NW NW NW 36-5-8w, dr 1395 ft

**KAY COUNTY**—Comar Oil Co.'s Garrett 1, C NE NW SE 31-27-2, pulling pipe 2241 ft. Ostot Dev. Co.'s Rohoe 2, C NW NW SE 3-27-1, r 2050 ft. Blackwell O. & G. Co.'s Kumbler 1, C NE SE 9-27-1, set 6⅝-in cas; Humphreys 2, C NW NW SW 10-27-1, sd 2361 ft, show oil. Alcorn Oil Co.'s Mills 1, C NW SE 24-26-1, dr 2333 ft. Amerada Pet. Co.'s Elledge 1, NEc SE 32-27-1, dr 3315 ft. Guyles & Daniels Chism 1, SEc NW 32-29-2, sd 2060 ft, show oil. Brown & Wood's Lowery 1, NEc SE 11-26-1, sd 1245 ft. Mid-States Pet. Co.'s Gardin 1, SWc SE 8-28-2, sd for 5 3/16-in cas 3340 ft.

**KIOWA COUNTY**—Connor et al's 2, NEc NW NW 34-7-16, dr 2412 ft.

**LINCOLN COUNTY**—Heintz et al's Horton 1, SWc NE 7-14-4, set 5 3/16-in cas 3310 ft. Sun Ray Oil Co.'s Gallagher 1, C N L SE SE 18-13-5, cementing 8-in 2332 ft.

**LOGAN COUNTY**—Buford-Brim Oil Co.'s Newman 1, NWc NE 32-19-3w, collapsed cas 2480 ft. Frank P. Kelley et al's McDaniels 1, NEc 28-13-5w, lcn. Okla. Drlg. Co.'s Johnson 1, SEc SW 36-15-2w, sd 1716 ft.

**LOVE COUNTY**—Wickenheiser et al's Beal 1, NEc SE NW 13-5-3, sd 2465 ft. Drillers Synd. Oil Co.'s Wilson 1, NWc NE 11-7-2, sd 2830 ft.

**McCLAIN COUNTY**—Day Oil Co.'s Ball 1, SEc NW NE NE 9-5-3, dr 1900 ft.

**MARSHALL COUNTY**—Humble O. & R. Co.'s Scott 1 SEc NE SW 22-6-4, sd 2986 ft. Magnolia Pet. Co.'s Everett 1, C NE NE SE 36-7-5, dr 2600 ft Lane & Watson's Sacra 1, C NW SE NE 10-5-5, sd 150 ft. Van Vleck et al's Chaffin 1, C SE NW NW 27-5-4, sd 2535 ft.

**McCURTAIN COUNTY** — Fred Ptak's Wilson 1, NWc SE 15-8-25, sd 2700 ft.

**OKLAHOMA COUNTY**—W. R. Ramsey's Hendricks 1, SEc 8-12-1, sd 3655 ft. Firestone Oil Co.'s School 1, NWc SE 36-11-3, sd 3470 ft. Big Three Oil Co.'s Wild 1, SWc NE 31-12-12, rig down 1390 ft.

**PITSBURGH COUNTY**—Paraffin Oil Co.'s Pratt 1, NWc SE NE 13-7-12, set 10-in 1976 ft.

**PONTOTOC COUNTY**—Harper et al's Dener 1, NWc SE SE 19-5-7, dr 600 ft. Smith et al's Norris 1, SWc SE 34-4-6, sd 2420 ft. American O. & R. Co.'s Stark 2, SEc SE NW 16-4-6, dr 1250 ft.

**POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY** — Ossie Oil Co.'s Howell 1, SWc NE 13-10-2, dr 2595 ft. Magnolia Pet. Co.'s Bredenburg 1, C SE SW NW 18-7-5, dr 2900 ft. Dave Detrick's McGahey 1 SEc 10-6-2, r 2855 ft. H. G. Guinnup et al's Floyd 1, SWc SE 13-11-3, sd 2200 ft. North American Oil Co.'s Madgett 1, NWc 25-10-4, rig. Maud Oil Products Co.'s Yinson 1, NEc NW 18-7-5 rig.

**ROGER MILLS COUNTY**—Kellog Oil Co.'s Dr. Seba 1, C E L NE NE 10-16-21w, r 2895 ft. Twin Hills Oil Co.'s McClure 1, NW 15-15-26w, sd 2510 ft. for cas. Colorado Oil Co.'s 1, C NW NW NW 32-16-22w, sd 770 ft. A. D. Morton's Elders 1, C SE 22-16-18w, running 20-in to 310 ft.

**SEMINOLE COUNTY**—H. Taylor Johns 1, SEc NE 34-9-6, dr 2870 ft. Independent Oil Co.'s Ahasse 1, NEc SW 15-9-8, sd 3619 ft, will abandon. W. E. Phillips et al's Davis 1, SEc NE NE 28-9-8, dr 3175 ft. Ossenbeck et al's Davis 1, C SW NE 10-8-7, fsh 3335 ft. Wm. McDougall's Belle Dindy 1, C SW SW 20-6-7, sd 1645 ft. Maxwell et al's Carty 1, C NE NW 36-6-6, dr 350 ft. Link Oil Co.'s Carolina 1, C SE NW 14-6-7, co 1875 ft.

**TILLMAN COUNTY** — Luffborough et al's Finley 1, SWc NE SW NW 23-2-17w, dr 3020 ft. Marshall Bros.' Riverbed 1, SWc NE NE 8-5-14, cementing 6-in 1520 ft.

**WASHITA COUNTY**—R. B. Hartman's 1, NEc SW SE 23-9-17w, sd 3030 ft. Santrock Brothers' 1, SWc NE 20-8-16w, dr 2800 ft. McCoy et al's Pratters 1, C SW SW NE 9-8-15w, sd 50 ft.

## *Kansas Wildcats*

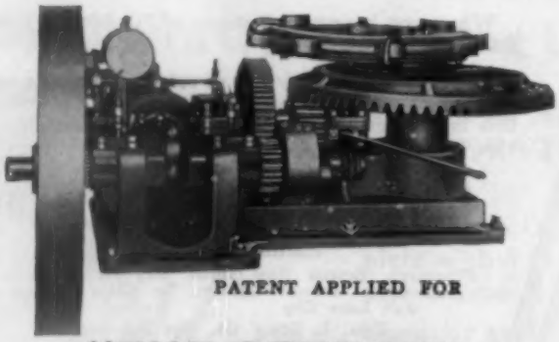
**BARBER COUNTY**—R. B. Brown's 1, NWc SW NW NW 33-30-14, dr 3005 ft.

**BARTON COUNTY**—Cheyenne Oil & Gas Co.'s Sooy 1, SWc SW 27-18-12, fsh 3525 ft. McMinn et al's Baker 1, SWc 5-18-13, sd 760 ft. Haynes et al's 1, SWc SW 31-18-12, dr 480 ft. H. W. Neiswanger's Everleigh 1, SW SE 1-18-12, lcn; Weiker 1, NWc SE NW 2-19-12, sd 700 ft. Mountain States O. & G. Co.'s 1, SEc NE 22-18-13, dr 2600 ft. Mc Mahan & Sampter 1, NWc 19-19-12, dr 400 ft.

**COFFEY COUNTY**—Sunbeam Pet. Co.'s Andrews 1, NWc NE 33-20-15, rig. Thad O'Day's Allen 1, NWc SE 13-21-15, sd 900 ft.

**FINNEY COUNTY**—Garden City O. & G. Co.'s Wann 1, SEc SE 36-21-30, sd 2890 ft.

**GEARY COUNTY**—Liberty Texas Oil Co.'s

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**"THE SPENCE"**

A combined gas engine and single eccentric pumping power with a 10½ H. P. gas engine, positive governor, gravity feed lubrication and wico ignition for gas or gasoline equipment.

This power has been pronounced by some of our largest producers as one of the best pumping units on the market for wells in territory of medium depth.

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**Petroleum and Its Products**

High-Grade—Uniform Quality

Gasoline, Kerosene, Fuel Oil, Naphtha, Distillates

**Sunshine State Oil & Refining Co.**

(*Incorporated*)

Offices, 1019-1025 American National Bank Bldg. Wichita Falls, Texas

Wright 1, NEc NE 9-12-6, sd 750 ft. Foster 1, NEc SW 30-16-6, sd 2000 ft.

**JEFFERSON COUNTY**—Northern Counties' Edwards 1, SEc NW NW 13-9-19, fsh 3400 ft.

**KINGMAN COUNTY**—Hale et al's Garner 1, SWc NW 34-27-1, sd 2543 ft.

**OSBORN COUNTY**—McKnight et al's Worley 1, NWc NW 34-10-15, rig. Delhi Oil Co.'s Forman 1, SWc SW 20-10-11w, sd 3250 ft..

**OSAGE COUNTY**—Sharpless & Starke's Kirklen 1, SEc NW 36-17-14, lcn. Rodgers & Bittler's Berthe 1, SEc NW 28-17-15, lcn. Mul-Vit Dev. Co.'s Neil 1, NEc NW SW NE 8-17-17, sd 2735 ft. Rogers & Brown's 1, NEc SW 15-16-16, sd 1500 ft. Foster Oil Co.'s 1, NEc SW 8-16-17, sd 1470 ft, top lime. Meyer et al's Williams 1, NEc SW NW 12-18-14, rig.

**POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY**—Crawford et al's Stewart 1, C E L SE SE SE 17-9-12, rig; Greischabert 1, SWc SE SW SW 31-9-12, rig; St. Mary's 1, SWc 11-10-12, sd 2290 ft.

**RENO COUNTY**—Haynes et al's O'Halloran 1, NWc SE NW 28-25-6, sd 2610 ft. Travis et al's 1, NE SW 5-26-4w, dr 1500 ft.

**RICE COUNTY**—Hipple & Childers' 1, SEc NW 35-20-6w, sd 3366 ft, show oil. H. T. Proctor's Taylor 1, NWc 15-21-10w, lcn.

**RILEY COUNTY**—Ritchie et al's Boyle 1, SEc 36-7-4, sd 2601 ft. Walton Oil Co.'s Thierer 1, NWc 20-10-12, dr 1550 ft. Pawnee Oil & Gas Co.'s Marks 1, SWc NE NW 26-10-6, sd 1700 ft.

**REPUBLIC COUNTY**—Mitchell O. & G. Co.'s Walker 1, SEc NE NE 23-2-1.

**RUSSELL COUNTY**—Valerius O. & G. Co.'s Munsell 1, NWc NE 17-12-15w, rig; Phillips 1, SWc 3-13-13w, rig.

**SEWARD COUNTY**—C. T. Development Co.'s Wood 1, NWc SE 34-34-34, sd 700 ft. Seward O. & G. Co.'s Seeley 1, NEc NW 20-33-33, co 2427 ft, nice show oil.

**SUMNER COUNTY**—S. H. E. Dev. Co.'s Stout 1, SEc NE 13-31-2, sd 3115 ft. Jack Robinson's Barker 1, NWc 2-31-1, lcn. Collins & Frantz's Young 1, SEc NE 33-33-2, rig.

**TREGO COUNTY**—Morton et al's Kyser 1, C E½ 9-11-22, r 1406 ft. Keyes Pet Co.'s Walsh 1, NWc SE 5-11-25, sd 1700 ft; Walsh 2, SWc NE SW 5-11-25, sd 1550 ft.

**WASHINGTON COUNTY**—Barnes O. & G. Co.'s Wickham 1, SEc SW 9-5-5, sd 1305 ft.

**WOODSON COUNTY**—Equity Oil Co.'s Soloman 1, SWc NE NW 30-26-17, sd 2960 ft. Haglett et al's Hines 1, C NE NE NE 30-25-16 dr 980 ft.

## *Central West Texas Wildcats*

### COMPLETIONS

| Company, Well, Location | Initial Production Bbls. | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| **Brown County—** | | |
| Pennant Oil & Gas Co. W. B. Strickland 1 | * | 3255 |
| **Palo Pinto County—** | | |
| Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co.'s J. N. Stewart 144 | 15 | 1695 |
| Dalton-Bell Oil Co. R. S. Dalton 1 | 20 | 1255 |
| Jack Dalton Oil Co. R. S. Dalton 2 | * | 4025 |
| R. S. Dalton 5 | * | 4060 |
| Simms Oil Co. Costello 1 | * | 4151 |
| Zada Belle Oil Co. G. N. Weldon 1 | 50 | 3950 |

### DRILLING REPORT

**BROWN COUNTY**—Joe Cullinan et al's G. W. Pickett 1, sd 1135 ft. Carlton-Tippett et al's O. B. Fomby 1, sd 1315 ft. Infield Pet. Co.'s T. M. Windham 4, fsh junk after second shot 2425 ft; Windham 5, rig. Leonard et al's Prather 3, fsh tools 2370 ft. Maher Bros.' Bohara 1, sd 2155 ft. Omaha Southern Oil Co.'s G. B. Gaines 2, sd 1690 ft.

**CALLAHAN COUNTY**—J. F. Atha's Short 1, dr 120 ft. Byron-Union Oil Co.'s Hennessey 1, sd 3995 ft. Chas. Dutton et al's Mrs. Ella Cathey 2, flowed 60 bbls. after shot 40 quarts 1742-61 ft, co to pump. Dudley Oil & Gas Co.'s Hugh Moore 1, sd 1750 ft. Hickey et al's E. L. Findley 2, fsh tools 2345 ft; Mrs. L. Cathey 1, dr 150 ft. Junior Oil Co.'s Thorn 1, sd 2705 ft. Moore et al's Ackers 4, dr 1500 ft; H. P. Faulkner 2, rigged up. F. W. Stone & Slick's C. W. Barr 1, fsh 1600 ft. Shackelford et al's Chas. Allen 1, dr 1630 ft. Andy Urban's Clinton 1, sd 585 ft.

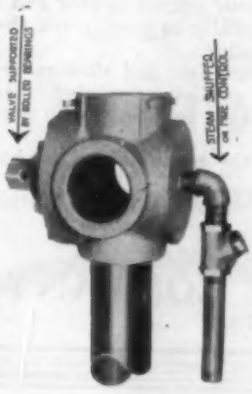
**HOOD COUNTY**—Corsicana Oil & Ref. Co.'s I. A. Rylee 1, dr 1430 ft.

**PALO PINTO COUNTY**—Bankhead & Wheeler's Bankhead 1, sd 275 ft. Clark & Burch's Conklin 1, sd for fsh tools 3950 ft. Harris et al's Weldon 1, preparing to deepen, td 2650 ft. Haubert et al's Porter 1, dr 365 ft. E. Hess et al's Crocker 1, dr 1820 ft. Hughes, Craig & O'Neil's Jones 1, plugging to abn 4070 ft. Moore & Sneboldt's Pruitt 1, dr 2700 ft. S. W. Manning et al's R. Hitson 1, sd 3640 ft. Nelson Oil Co.'s Finch 2, sd 4155 ft. Pender Prod. Co.'s L. C. Slemmons 1, fsh tools 4100 ft. Phillips & Graham's J. A. Caudill 1, sd 2710 ft. Scott & McCluer's Riverbed 1, fsh tools 3712 ft. H. L. Singleton et al's W. Holt 1, showing oil 3650-3715 ft, dr 3785 ft. Skelly Oil Co.'s Carter 1, dr 375 ft. Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co.'s M. E. Robinson 1, dd, dr by tools 3583 ft; J. H. Robinson 7, lcn. Upham Gas Co.'s J. H. Wharton 2, plugging to abn 3975 ft; Hartwell 1, rigging up; Watson 4, spudding. Youkan Oil & Gas Co.'s Seaman 1, sd 3965 ft.

**CROCKETT COUNTY**—Crockett County Drilling Synd.'s J. M. Shannon 1, dr 2000 ft; Shannon 2, lcn; Robert Massey 1, sd 510 ft. Enders-Smith & Co.'s University 1, sd 810 ft. W. E. Ball et al's J. S. Todd 1, lcn. Marathon Fold Drilling Club's L. P. Powell 1, rigged up. Mid-Kansas-Transcontinental's Harris Bros. 1, bldg dk.

**REAGAN COUNTY**—Big Lake Oil Co.'s University 2, showing oil and gas from 3018 to 3027 ft, preparing to deepen with 2200 ft oil in hole; University 3, showing oil from 3025 to 3034 ft and water at 3037 ft, preparing to plug back and shoot; University 4, dr 645 ft; University 5, spdg; University 6, bldg dk; University 7, tmbrs; University 8, 9 and 10, lcns. Benedum-Trees Interests' University 1 (sec 2, blk 6), bldg dk.


**The New and Improved PALMER CONTROL HEAD**




**With built-in Steam Snuffer for extinguishing oil and gas fires**

**And heavy-duty ball bearings for eliminating valve freezing**

**For sale through supply houses**

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**HIGH GRADE**
**PETROLEUM PRODUCTS**

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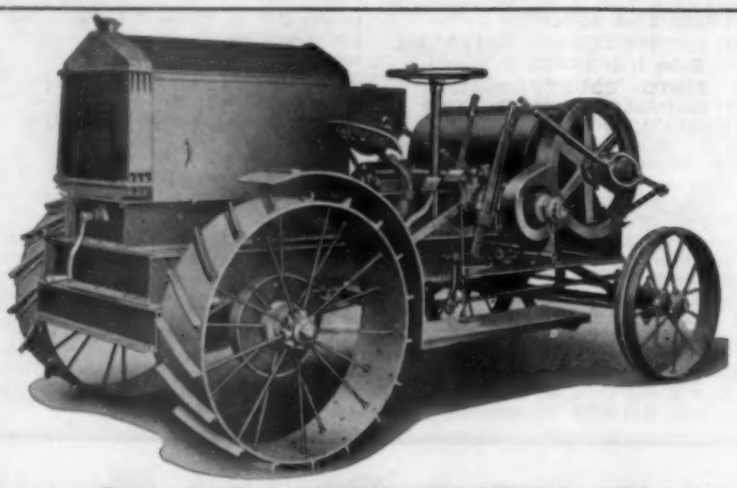

**Tractor Rod and Tube Pulling and Bailing Machine**

*"Built for Your Job"*

In the Oil Fields this machine will cut your operating cost and make you more profit. The operating levers centrally located gives the operator perfect control of the load being handled.

Three speeds on the spool makes possible a fast and slow movement in pulling, so that the right power can be applied as needed. Having your machine equipped with a pulley or sprocket enables you to use your machine for other purposes.

A drawbar is provided upon the rear of the machine for the hauling of a trailer.

A bulletin will be sent upon request giving you the specifications of these machines.

*Patents Applied For and Pending*

**MYRICK MACHINE COMPANY**
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Self-Contained

Gas Engine Driven

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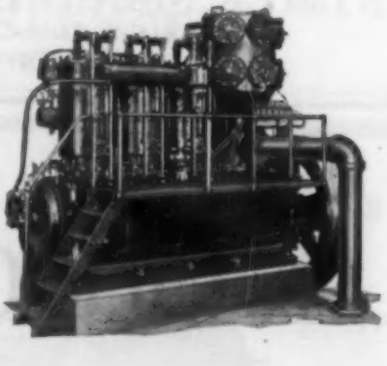
Sizes up to 300 H. P.



Single Or Two Stage Compressor Cylinder

**MAXIMUM EFFICIENCY**
**MINIMUM SPACE**
**PROVEN RELIABILITY**

*FOR FULL DATA WRITE OR WIRE*

Consulting and Contracting Engineers in Natural Gas and Oil.

HOPE ENGINEERING & SUPPLY CO.
Mt. Vernon, Ohio, U.S.A.

Branches: Pittsburgh, Penna. Tulsa, Okla. Casper, Wyo.

## *North Texas Wildcats*

COMPLETION

| Company, Well and Location | Initial Production Bbls. | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| **Clay County—** | | |
| Nix-Moore Oil Co. F. M. Hull 1.... | * | 1800 |

DRILLING REPORT

(Note—This report does not include tests that have been shut down indefinitely.)

**BAYLOR COUNTY**—Batchelder & King's E. S. Wallace 1, lcn. B. Cranfill et al's W. B. Mills 1, lcn. Sunshine State Oil & Ref. Co.'s Mrs. E. S. Wallace 1, dk. Wurtz et al's Porter Ranch 1, sd 1010 ft.

**CLAY COUNTY**—Crude Oil Prod. Co.'s Kinder 1, testing sand 1045 ft. J. T. Cumley et al's J. D. Stine 1, dk. E. C. D'Yarmett's Carpenter 1, sd 2150 ft. Gulf Prod. Co.'s H. Boddy 1, fsh 2800 ft; C. M. Worsham 3, ur 1750 ft. Lone Star Gas Co.'s N. H. Martin 1, dr 1760 ft; Withers 2, dr 1700 ft. Nebraska Oil & Gas Co.'s W. H. Myers 1, sd 3350 ft. Scaling Oil Corp.'s Geo. Scaling 1, dr 1240 ft. Seaboard Oil & Gas Co.'s L. Zihlman 1, rigged up.

**COOKE COUNTY**—Big Indian Oil Co.'s B. W. Davis 1, dr 3050 ft. Red River Drilling Co.'s Whaley Jones 1, sd 1300 ft.

**DENTON COUNTY**—Hill Crest Oil & Dev. Co.'s J. H. Rayzor 1, sd 1350 ft.

**GRAYSON COUNTY**—Zee Tex Oil & Dev. Co.'s G. W. Cannon 2, sd 2960 ft; Griffin 1, sd 2325 ft. W. R. Shankle et al's J. Marshall 1, dk.

**HARDEMAN COUNTY**—Frizell Oil Co.'s M. S. Winbury 1, sd 3075 ft.

**KING COUNTY**—Banks Oil Co.'s J. R. Hailey 1, sd 1630 ft.

**KNOX COUNTY**—Brazos Bend Oil Co.'s J. E. Clark 1, dr 1890 ft. White Oil Corp.'s Ward Ranch 1, sd 2815 ft.

**MONTAGUE COUNTY**—Bowie Chief Oil Co.'s C. H. Boedeker 1, sd 2725 ft. Gulf Prod. Co.'s T. Benton 1, dr 3375 ft. Humphreys Oil Co.'s J. W. Maddox 3, sd 1950 ft. Mascho Oil Co.'s J. L. Howard 1, dr 2220 ft. Rycade Oil Co.'s R. D. Beasley 1, dr 3160 ft. Spencer & D'Yarmett's Wilson 1, sd 1080 ft. Texon Oil Co.'s L. Crenshaw 1-A, dr 2500 ft; L. Crenshaw 1-B, sd 1225 ft. The Texas Co.'s C. W. Rucktashel 1, dr 570 ft.

**THROCKMORTON COUNTY**—Ashcraft et al's Polk Co. School Land 1, sd 1050 ft. Graves & Burton's Reynolds Cattle Co. 1, lcn.

**WILBARGER COUNTY**—Apple & Brandeberry's G. B. Ancell 1, dr 250 ft. J. S. Dennis' W. G. Beckett 1, dr 660 ft. Herrington & Robinson's McCaleb 1, dr 2190 ft. Noble Oil Co.'s W. T. Waggoner 1, sd 1125 ft. South Vernon Oil Co.'s W. H. Stephens 1, testing 1975 ft, estimated 100-bbl well.

## *Coastal Wildcats*

**DUVAL COUNTY**—Mar-Tex Oil Co.'s Ridder 1, dr. Progress Oil Co.'s Tinney 1, dr 230 ft. Union Sulphur Co.'s Tinney 1, dr 75 ft.

**FORT BEND COUNTY**—Pathfinder Oil Co.'s Davis 1, dr 175 ft.

**HARRIS COUNTY**—Texas Exploration Co.'s Warren 15, bailing 2000 ft; Warren 16, dr 138 ft.

**JACKSON COUNTY**—Vanderbilt Pet. Co.'s Seliner 1, sd.

**JEFFERSON COUNTY**—Rycade Oil Corp.'s McFadden 2, dr 4150 ft.

**MATAGORDA COUNTY**—Rycade Oil Corporation's Gray 1, dr 290 ft; Hudson 2, dr 3200 ft.

## *San Antonio District Wildcats*

**ATASCOSA COUNTY**—DeLange-Eiser Co.'s Tom 2, preparing to set 6 in. cas.

**GUADALUPE COUNTY**—Dixie Oil Co.'s No. 1, preparing to spud in. Magnolia Oil Co.'s Emhoff 1, dr 2100 ft; Schubert 1, lcn. McClannahan Oil Co.'s No. 1, dr 450 ft. Sam Burton et al's Emhoff 1, dr 850 ft.

Rycade Oil Co.'s Maierhofer 1, lcn. Seguin Interests' Tierman 1, showing oil and gas, waiting on cas. West Prod. Co.'s Baer 1, oil and gas showing below 2300 ft. United North & South Oil Co.'s Shanklin 1, dr below 300 ft; Allen 1, dr 1500 ft; McKean 1, lcn.

**JIM HOGG COUNTY**—Miami-Balderas Oil Co.'s No. 1, dr. Revere Oil Co.'s Davenport 1, dr. Diamond S. Oil Co.'s Doering 1, dr below 3000 ft. Homer & Tyson's Tyson 1, recementing. J. W. Pippin's No. 2, preparing to dr deeper.

**LIVE OAK COUNTY**—Grubstake Investment Assn.'s Jim Nichols 2, dr below 1100 ft. Olcheweske Oil Co.'s J. M. Brown 1, spudded in. Lobo Oil Co.'s Reagan 6, dr 1006 ft. Harkey Oil Corp.'s Herring 1, dr below 750 ft. McCoy's Ross Murray 3, lcn.

**MAVERICK COUNTY**—Eagle Pass Oil Co.'s No. 2, dr. Southern States' Indio 1, dr.

**MEDINA COUNTY**—Wheless' No. 1 Jose de la Roche, dr. B. J. K. Co.'s Adams 1, down below 1100 ft. California-Medina Assn.'s Rothe 1, dr below 2300 ft. McBride Drilling Co.'s Adams 1, sur. 13, testing sand at 1500 ft. Ina Oil Co.'s Durst 2, sur. 15, cleaning out at 1000 ft. William Oil Co.'s Jungman 1, sur. 104, dr 280 ft, showing gas. Middle States Oil Co.'s No. 1, sur. 799, lcn. O'Bryan et al's Nixon 1, sur. 14 1-2, dr 400 ft. Charles Jackson et al's Adams 1, sur. 12, lcn. Jake Wolff et al's Louis Moefield 1, sur. 532, dr below 900 ft. Young et al's Tom Brendle 1, dr. William Metzker's Ward 1, dk, waiting on machinery. Carl Bros.' Durst 1, sur. 14, sd at 1470 ft. Fuch's Jungman 1, sur. 13, testing sand at 800 ft. Herman Haught's No. 1, sur. 459, dr 600 ft. Dr. Brown et al's Adams 1, sur. 12, testing sand at 1070 ft. L. N. Knight et al's Wipff 1, sur. 16, dr. M. G. Haskell's Fritz Faselor 1, dr 799 ft; L. G. Harrison 1, lcn.

**REAGAN COUNTY**—Big Lake Oil Co.'s Big Lake 2, encountered sand at 3025 ft; to dr in; 3, dr; 4, dr 300 ft.

## *Texas Panhandle Wildcats*

### COMPLETIONS

| Company, Well, Location | Initial Production Bbls. | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| **Armstrong County—** | | |
| Magnolia Pet. Co. Adair Est 1.... | * | 3985 |
| **Potter County—** | | |
| Producers & Refiners Co.'s Masterson 2 ..... | ¶15 | 3005 |

### DRILLING REPORT

(Note—The drilling report below does not show wells that are shut down indefinitely).

**CARSON COUNTY**—Culbertson Bros.' V. B. Armstrong 1, sd 175 ft. Gulf Prod. Co.'s S. B. Burnett 3, sd 3150 ft. Humphreys Oil Co.'s J. M. Sandford 1, shut in gas well, td 2540 ft. W. W. Silk et al's S. B. Burnett 3, dr 2310 ft. The Texas Co.'s Mary C. Burnett 1, rigging up, td 40 ft; Mary C. Burnett 2, bldg dk; S. B. Burnett 3, making cas seat 1880 ft. Tipton, Stone et al's McConnell 1, sd 3028 ft.

**GRAY COUNTY**—W. H. Holmes et al's J. S. Morse 1, dr 1100 ft. The Texas Co.'s G. H. Saunders 1, dr 2380 ft.

**HEMPHILL COUNTY**—Piney Oil Co.'s Hopkins 1, dr 3050 ft.

**HUCHINSON COUNTY**—Coline Oil Co.'s M. Sandford 1, sd 3220 ft. Humphreys Oil Co.'s Johnson Bros. 1, fsh 2600 ft. Montgomery Oil Co.'s Johnson Bros. 1, ur 1880 ft. Plains Oil Co.'s J. F. Weatherly 1, sd 3260 ft. Producers & Refiners Co.'s L. Bivens 1-B, dr 1850 ft. Watchorn Oil Co.'s Cable 1, rigging up. Wilson et al's Johnson Bros. 1, rigging up.

**MOORE COUNTY**—Producers & Refiners Co.'s Masterson 1, mtl on ground.

**POTTER COUNTY**—Producers & Refiners Co.'s L. Bivens 1-A, fsh 2950 ft; Bivens 2-A, sd 1260 ft.

**ROBERTS COUNTY**—Roy Schenck et al's O. Laughlin 1, sd 60 ft.

**WHEELER COUNTY**—Mid-Continent Oil Synd.'s Ember 1, lcn. Roy Schenck et al's J. F. Bradley 1, dk. Skelly Oil Co.'s Davis Bros. 1, dr 3215 ft. H. C. Tyrell et al's F. E. Sheldon 1, dr 1650 ft. J. Whitington's Williams & Laycock 1, reseating cas 1940 ft.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This new Cup Packer on top prevents barrel from sticking and sand from settling in between tubing and outside of barrel.

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**Franklin, Penna.**

PUMPING EQUIPMENT


## *Louisiana Wildcats*

**BIENVILLE PARISH**—Arkansas Fuel Co.'s Harrel 1, 6-18-5, rig. Ohio Oil Co.'s Bodcau 1, 19-16-6, set 6-in 2848 ft. Smith et al's Durrett 1, 34-18-5, dk.

**BOSSIER PARISH**—Atlantic Oil Prod. Co.'s Bolinger 1, 29-23-11, lcn. Burch & Davis' Hodges 1, 22-15-12, rig. Hoover et al's Freeman 1, 15-18-12, dk. Skannal et al's Fee 1, 22-17-12, sd 2670 ft. Sneed et al's Jones 1, 23-18-11, sd 400 ft. Tarver Pet. Co.'s Bolinger 1, 15-22-14, sd 2657 ft. Zink & Kurbert's McGuffin 1, 4-18-11, sd 400 ft.

**CADDO PARISH**—Brewer & Sewell's Sharp 1, 15-18-16, dr 2470 ft. Caddo Western Gas Co.'s Gardner-Blades 1, 2-16-15, sd 2050 ft. Crude Oil Co.'s Alexander-Ledbetter 1, 27-16-14, dr 2010 ft. Louisiana Pet. Co.'s Brewer 1, 33-23-11, to set 6-in 2816 ft. Matson et al's Nickerson 1, 30-19-15, dk.

**CALDWELL PARISH**—Culver et al's Culver 1, 21-14-4E, rig.

**CLAIBORNE PARISH**—Triangle Drlg. Co.'s Ranich 1, 17-22-5, sd 2650 ft.

**DE SOTO PARISH**—Terrell et al's Porter 1, 22-12-13, dr 1840 ft; Porter 2, 15-12-13, dk tmbrs. Ulrey et al's Frost-Johnson 1, 3-11-15, set 8-in 1612 ft, to drill plug.

**LA SALLE PARISH**—Helm & Burch's Urania 1, 2-11-3e, rig. Urania Pet. Co.'s Urania 2, 20-10-2e, sd 2120 ft; Urania 3, dr 50 ft.

**LINCOLN PARISH**—Bickner et al's Colvin 1, 35-20-2w, dk. Four Creeks Oil Co.'s Colvin 1, 35-20-32, sd 1510 ft. Middlefork Synd.'s Kay 1, 8-20-3w, to re-set cas 2365 ft.

**RAPIDES PARISH**—Acme Oil Co.'s test, 20-5n-1w, setting 8-in 2933 ft.

**UNION PARISH**—Allen et al's Nale 1, 19-23-1e, lcn. Arkansas Natural Gas Co.'s Templeton 1, 19-23-1e, sd 120 ft. Berry & Roberts' Smith 1, 16-22-1e, lcn. Cargile et al's Heard 1, 25-21-3w, dk tmbrs. Davidson & Palmer's Green 1, 19-23-1e, sd 2603 ft. Dawson & Perritt's Hodges 1, 27-19-1e, dk tmbrs. Evans et al's Cole 1, 16-22-2e, lcn. Gulf Ref. Co.'s Green 1, 19-23-1e, dr 40 ft; Security Trust Co. 1, 23-23-1w, rig. Lide et al's Templeton 1, 18-23-1e, lcn. Neddo Pet. Invest. Corp.'s Smith 1, 2-23-3w, dr 1530 ft. Noe et al's Gulley 1, 36-21-1e, set 6-in 2070 ft. Ohio Oil Co.'s Adkins 1, 30-23-1e, lcn; Dubach Lbr. Co. 1, 15-20-1w, dr 1680 ft. Roxana Pet. Co.'s Smith 1, 30-22-2w, dr 1220 ft. Tarver et al's Rhodes 1, 30-21-1w, rig. Union Parish Drlg. Synd.'s Fee 3, 17-23-1e, sd 2287 ft.

**WEBSTER PARISH**—Cotton Valley Synd.'s Merritt 1, 14-21-10, dr 40 ft. Fortuna Oil Co.'s Pruitt 1, 17-21-9, set 12½-in 200 ft; Stratton 1, 31-22-10, set 8-in 1209 ft. Humble O. & R. Co.'s (Formerly Webb Synd.'s) Merritt 1, 13-21-10, to resume dr 2558 ft. O'Brien et al's Dales 1, 26-21-9, dr 2150 ft Oil Fields Gas Co.'s Hope A-1, bailed cas dry and sd for high water at 2396 ft; to resume dr soon; Hope B-1, B-2, and B-3, 13-21-10, lcns. Palmer & Blount's Anders 4, 6-18-10 fsh 1034 ft. Palmer Corp.'s Miller 1, 29-21-10, to resume dr 3378 ft. Smitherman & McDonald's Boucher 1, 21-23-11, rig. Snyder et al's Hodges 2, 15-21-10, rig. Stack & Egger's Bible 1, 8-20-9, dk. Standard Oil Co.'s Woodward & Walker 1, 16-17-8, dr 1545 ft. White Oil Corp.'s (Wadley) Gleason 1, 31-22-9, rig.

## *Arkansas Wildcats*

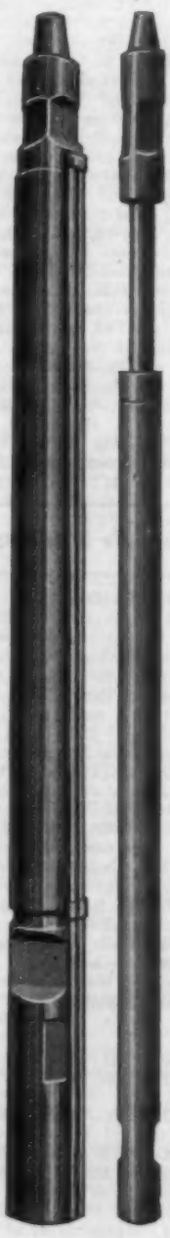
**CALHOUN COUNTY**—Harris & Bickley's Freeman-Smith 1, 26-16-13, sd 1152 ft. Vitex Oil Co.'s Adams 1, 29-12-12 dr 1955 ft.

**CLARK COUNTY**—American Drilling Co.'s Wilson 1, 15-8-22, sd 440 ft.

**CLEVELAND COUNTY**—Clark & Melat's Wilson 1, 12-8-12, dk. Rex Oil & Gas Co.'s Ward 1, 18-11-11, sd 610 ft. Southern Arkansas Oil Co.'s Moore 1, 27-9-10, dr 2155 ft; Oescher 1, 14-9-9, dk.

**COLUMBIA COUNTY**—Brown et al's Robinson 1, 23-18-23, sd 2844 ft. De Soto & Hickman's Fullenwilder 1, 3-16-21, sd 1070 ft. Dowdy et al's Fullenwilder 1, 12-17-22, set 6-in 2070


# Helrazer Scores in Argentina



Mr. Rosas, Engineer for the Argentine government has reported remarkable results secured with a Helrazer in one of their deep wells in the Comodoro Rivadavia field.

An act of sabotage had been performed by workmen on the well and it had been filled up for about forty feet with all sorts of objects, pieces of pipe, fittings, bolts, nuts, tools and other scrap. The hole seemed hopelessly plugged and its abandonment or redrilling had been ordered when one of Mr. Rosas' staff suggested trying a Helrazer they had. The Helrazer was sent out on the job and nothing was heard from the well for about two weeks, when it was reported cleared. The Helrazer removed every obstruction from the hole and cleaned it out clear to the bottom.

There is no other fishing tool or outfit of tools manufactured that would have performed this feat, so come on with your orders for HELRAZERS

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ft. Hosey et al's Haire 1, 30-19-18, sd 2156 ft. Miller et al's Watts 1, 20-16-18, sd 1990 ft.

**DALLAS COUNTY**—Conway et al's Riggs-Matlock 1, 33-8-15, sd 1805 ft. Langley et al's Coleman 1, 6-10-14, dk.

**DREW COUNTY**—Graves et al's Karnes 1, 10-13-6, set 8-in 1748 ft. Rhodes et al's Martin 1, 27-12-8, set 6-in 1514 ft.

**GRANT COUNTY**—Grant County O. & G. Co.'s Cargile 1, 26-5-12, dr 2165 ft. The Texas Co.'s Chicago L. & T. Co. 1, 14-5-13, dr 1610 ft.

**HEMPSTEAD COUNTY**—Hope Columbus Oil Co.'s King 2, 24-11-25, dr 2115 ft. Johnson et al's State 1, 12-13-27, sd 730 ft. Martin et al's Adams 1, 36-12-27, dr 2200 ft. Meyer et al's Nicholls 1, 17-11-25, sd 1765 ft. Orr et al's Yates 1, 19-12-23, sd 1610 ft.

**LA FAYETTE COUNTY**—Ken-Saw Pet. Co.'s Red River 1, 34-19-24, sd 2883 ft. Lewisville Synd.'s Osborne 1, 16-15-24, sd 2380 ft. Wilburn et al's Hughes 1, 21-19-23, dr 315 ft.

**LITTLE RIVER COUNTY**—Gaines et al's Thomas 1, 15-13-29, sd 1890 ft. Johnson et al's Hawkins 1, 10-11-31, sd 960 ft. Red River Valley Oil Co.'s Taylor 1, 29-13-29, sd 2790 ft.

**MILLER COUNTY**—Cockran & Ray's Adams 1, 4-14-27, sd 2850 ft. Kress et al's Thompson 1, 33-14-28, to resume dr 500 ft.

**NEVADA COUNTY**—Arkrado Oil Co.'s McCain 1, 36-10-23, rig. Anderson & Edwards' Eaves 1, 11-12-23, sd 180 ft. Carter et al's Bailey 1, 31-13-21, sd 400 ft. Kan-Ark Pet. Co.'s White 1, 11-13-21, rig. Miller-Burnham-Hawley Synd.'s Perry 1, 12-15-22, set 8-in 554 ft. Prescott Oil Co.'s Henry 1, 10-12-20 dr 2485 ft. Wooten et al's Moore-Martin 1, 9-13-20, sd 1225 ft.

**OUACHITA COUNTY**—Amerada Pet. Co.'s Lester Mill Co. 1, 9-13-19, dk. Eck & Boger's Criner 1, 21-15-19, dk. Foster et al's Harvey 1, 32-11-19, dk. Hopkins et al's Allen-Curry 1, 33-14-19, sd 2055 ft. Leeper et al's Wesson 1, 23-15-19, wosr 2205 ft. Peltier et al's Eagle 1, 25-12-16, setting 6-in 2200 ft. Pure Oil Co.'s Moline 1, 21-11-17, sd 2415 ft. Riley et al's Henry 1, 10-11-16, sd 2072 ft. Smackover Creek Oil Co.'s Moon 1, 32-15-17, set 6-in and sd 1861 ft.

**UNION COUNTY**—Bondurant et al's Clark 1 34-17-12, to set 4½-in 2655 ft; Turbeville 1, 9-18-12, sd 1610 ft. Garrett et al's Robinson 1, 33-18-14, sd 2462 ft. Harrell Trust's Steele 1, 11-19-12, sd 2435 ft. Hurst et al's Dumas 1, 9-17-16, dk. Ray et al's Long 1, 28-16-14, coring 2111 ft. Starke et al's Little 1, 21-19-12, to resume dr 2220 ft. Woodley et al's Townsend 1, 6-18-14, sd 3190 ft.

## Welch Visits Southwest On Tour of Oil Sections

R. L. Welch, secretary of the American Petroleum Institute, is on a tour of the oil centers of the Southwest. He spent Wednesday in Houston, leaving Wednesday night for Dallas and Fort Worth.

Mr. Welch says that the question of the meeting place of the Institute next December has not been decided upon, in fact has not been definitely taken up by the directors. Fort Worth and Los Angeles both have signified their desire to entertain the next meeting of the Institute. Representatives of the Institute went to Fort Worth last year and pronounced the hotel accommodations sufficiently large enough to take care of the meeting. The directors at that time, however, decided that it would be best to hold the meeting in a more centrally located place.

Walter S. Hallahan of Charleston, West Virginia, president of the Plymouth Oil Company, passed through Fort Worth early this week enroute the Big Lake oil field in Reagan County section of West Texas, where his company has extensive acreage in the vicinity of the discovery well.

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1. Because they are made from the right steel.
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Smackover, Ark. — Corsicana, Texas
Shreveport, La. — Mexia, Texas
Dallas, Texas

STEEL

# Summary of Field Operations for January

## U. S. Summary for January

(Continued on page 15)

## Eastern States

### ILLINOIS

| County— | Completions | Producers | Gas Wells | Failures | Initial Prod. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clark | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | 110 |
| Lawrence | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 8 |
| Wabash | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| Total | 6 | 4 | | 2 | 118 |

### INDIANA

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grant | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 15 |
| Gibson | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | ... |
| Jay | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | ... |
| Pike | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | ... |
| Sullivan | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | ... |
| Total | 5 | 1 | | 4 | 15 |

### KENTUCKY

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allen | 9 | 4 | .. | 5 | 23 |
| Barren | 7 | 6 | .. | 1 | 48 |
| Cumberland | 4 | 1 | .. | 3 | *7 |
| Floyd | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | ... |
| Johnson-Magoffin | 11 | 10 | .. | 1 | 100 |
| Knott | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | ... |
| Lawrence-Johnson | 8 | 8 | .. | .. | 375 |
| Lee | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 20 |
| Metcalf | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 14 |
| Owensboro | 5 | 3 | .. | 2 | 340 |
| Owsley | 4 | 2 | 2 | .. | 55 |
| Powell | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | 30 |
| Russell | 4 | 3 | .. | 1 | 35 |
| Warren | 12 | 9 | .. | 3 | 108 |
| Wayne | 3 | 2 | .. | 1 | 15 |
| Total | 80 | 55 | 7 | 18 | 1,042 |

### MISSISSIPPI

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pike | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | ... |

### NEW YORK

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allegany | 21 | 20 | .. | 1 | 70 |
| Bolivar | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 5 |
| Total | 22 | 21 | .. | 1 | 75 |

### OHIO

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allen | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 15 |
| Ashland | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | ... |
| Athens | 5 | .. | 3 | 2 | ... |
| Auglaize | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 4 |
| Belmont | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 15 |
| Darke | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 13 |
| Fairfield | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | ... |
| Hancock | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | 105 |
| Hardin | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | ... |
| Hocking | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 30 |
| Holmes | 9 | .. | 3 | 6 | ... |
| Jackson | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Jefferson | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 |
| Knox | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | ... |
| Licking | 3 | 2 | .. | 1 | 50 |
| Lorain | 5 | .. | .. | 5 | ... |
| Medina | 6 | .. | 3 | 3 | ... |
| Mercer | 6 | 6 | .. | .. | 145 |
| Meigs | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | ... |
| Monroe | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | 10 |
| Morgan | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 50 |
| Noble | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | ... |
| Ottawa | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 15 |
| Richland | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | ... |
| Sandusky | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | 5 |
| Seneca | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | ... |
| Van Wert | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | 15 |
| Washington | 11 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 10 |
| Wayne | 10 | .. | 5 | 5 | ... |
| Wood | 6 | 6 | .. | .. | 150 |
| Total | 105 | 36 | 34 | 35 | 554 |

### TENNESSEE

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grundy | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | ... |
| Sumner | 6 | .. | .. | 6 | ... |
| Warren | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | ... |
| Total | 9 | .. | .. | 9 | ... |

### PENNSYLVANIA

| County— | Completions | Producers | Gas Wells | Failures | Initial Prod. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allegany | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | ... |
| Beaver | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | ... |
| Bradford | 48 | 46 | 2 | .. | 160 |
| Butler | 10 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 40 |
| Clarion | 8 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| Center | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 5 |
| Forest | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | ... |
| Greene | 8 | 7 | 1 | .. | 20 |
| Verango | 12 | 11 | 1 | .. | 39 |
| Total | 91 | 75 | 14 | 2 | 258 |

### WEST VIRGINIA

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Braxton | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Cabell | 5 | .. | 4 | 1 | ... |
| Calhoun | 5 | 1 | 4 | .. | 5 |
| Doddridge | 6 | 1 | 5 | .. | 5 |
| Gilmer | 5 | 1 | 4 | .. | 6 |
| Harrison | 10 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 90 |
| Kanawha | 5 | .. | 5 | .. | ... |
| Lewis | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | ... |
| Lincoln | 5 | .. | 5 | .. | ... |
| Marshall | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | ... |
| Marion | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | 5 |
| Monongalia | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | 5 |
| Pleasants | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 4 |
| Putnam | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | ... |
| Ritchie | 20 | .. | 16 | 4 | ... |
| Roane | 5 | 1 | 4 | .. | 5 |
| Tyler | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | ... |
| Wayne | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | ... |
| Wetzel | 4 | 2 | 2 | .. | 10 |
| Wirt | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 5 |
| Wood | 4 | 3 | .. | 1 | 5 |
| Total | 94 | 16 | 68 | 10 | 150 |

## Oklahoma

### JANUARY MONTHLY PRODUCTION BY FIELDS

| Fields— | Barrels |
|---|---|
| Burbank | 2,178,308 |
| Bristow | 1,555,697 |
| Tonkawa | 1,317,686 |
| Cushing | 783,122 |
| Osage (outside Burbank) | 738,575 |
| Okmulgee | 697,500 |
| Hewitt | 651,992 |
| Healdton | 398,071 |
| Wewoka | 350,300 |
| Duncan and Walters | 215,078 |
| Other fields | 2,586,950 |
| Total | 11,473,279 |

### JANUARY FIELD STATISTICS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beckham | 4 | .. | .. | 4 | .... |
| Carter | 28 | 19 | 2 | 7 | 5,317 |
| Cotton | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .... |
| Creek | 16 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 1,440 |
| Grady | 3 | .. | 2 | 1 | .... |
| Grant | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .... |
| Kay | 5 | 3 | 2 | .. | 925 |
| Kiowa | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .... |
| Lincoln | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1,600 |
| Love | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .... |
| McIntosh | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 10 |
| Muskogee | 11 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 175 |
| Noble | 6 | 6 | .. | .. | 861 |
| Okfuskee | 5 | 1 | .. | 4 | 300 |
| Okmulgee | 24 | 9 | 2 | 13 | 665 |
| Osage | 37 | 24 | 8 | 5 | 15,669 |
| Pawnee | 5 | 4 | .. | 1 | 710 |
| Payne | 5 | 2 | .. | 3 | 495 |
| Seminole | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. | 1,700 |
| Stephens | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 101 |
| Tillman | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 200 |
| Tulsa | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 93 |
| Waggoner | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 45 |
| Totals | 180 | 94 | 28 | 58 | 29,306 |

## Texas

### CENTRAL AND WEST TEXAS

| Field— | Completions | Producers | Failures | Initial Prod. | Monthly Prod. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Corsicana-Powell | 18 | 17 | 1 | *9,255 | 2,773,180 |
| Mexia | .. | .. | .. | .... | 1,251,665 |
| Stephens County | 10 | 4 | 6 | †1,120 | 660,185 |
| Desdemona - Gorman | 3 | 3 | .. | ‡105 | 238,545 |
| Ranger-Eastland | 16 | 9 | 7 | 845 | 224,315 |
| Moran - Shackelford County | 2 | 2 | .. | §35 | 115,550 |
| Strawn-Palo Pinto County | 2 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 31,270 |
| Mitchell County | 1 | 1 | .. | 40 | 26,575 |
| Brown County | .. | .. | .. | .... | 10,965 |
| Coleman County | 2 | .. | 2 | .... | 4,575 |
| Reagan County | .. | .. | .. | .... | 4,875 |
| Thrall - Williamson County | .. | .. | .. | .... | 1,860 |
| Wildcats | 10 | 6 | 4 | ¶80 | .... |
| Totals | 64 | 43 | 21 | 11,500 | 5,343,560 |

*Includes 18,000,000 cubic feet of gas.
†Includes 4,000,000 cubic feet of gas.
‡Includes 20,000,000 cubic feet of gas.
§Includes 6,000,000 cubic feet of gas.
¶Includes 4,000,000 cubic feet of gas.

### NORTH TEXAS

| Field— | Completions | Producers | Failures | Initial Prod. | Monthly Prod. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burkburnett | 8 | 5 | 3 | 658 | 665,030 |
| Electra | 15 | 7 | 8 | 245 | 609,385 |
| Archer County - Holliday | 65 | 49 | 16 | 8,594 | 582,840 |
| Young County | 5 | 2 | 3 | 70 | 138,340 |
| K-M-A | 3 | 2 | 1 | 190 | 40,845 |
| Iowa Park | 14 | 13 | 1 | 657 | 28,640 |
| Petrolia-Clay County | .. | .. | .. | .... | 11,975 |
| Carson County | .. | .. | .. | .... | 7,325 |
| Jack County | .. | .. | .. | .... | 1,010 |
| Wildcats | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Totals | 110 | 78 | 23 | 10,414 | 2,085,390 |

### GULF COAST

| Field— | Completions | Producers | Failures | Init. Prod. | Monthly Prod. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barbers Hill | .. | .. | .. | ... | 9,020 |
| Batson | 1 | .. | 1 | ... | 34,470 |
| Big Hill | .. | .. | .. | ... | 680 |
| Blue Ridge | .. | .. | .. | ... | 22,165 |
| Damon Mound | .. | .. | .. | ... | 53,505 |
| Dayton | .. | .. | .. | ... | 1,920 |
| Goose Creek | 3 | 3 | .. | 590 | 415,245 |
| High Island | .. | .. | .. | ... | 1,085 |
| Hull | 5 | 5 | .. | 2,020 | 558,775 |
| Humble | .. | .. | .. | ... | 171,305 |
| Markham | .. | .. | .. | ... | 3,100 |
| Nacogdoches | .. | .. | .. | ... | 3,350 |
| Orange | 3 | 3 | .. | 1,080 | 353,955 |
| Pierce Junction | .. | .. | .. | ... | 22,660 |
| Richmond | .. | .. | .. | ... | 155 |
| Saratoga | .. | .. | .. | ... | 51,395 |
| Sour Lake | .. | .. | .. | ... | 150,040 |
| Spindle Top | .. | .. | .. | ... | 26,690 |
| Stratton Ridge | .. | .. | .. | ... | 3,720 |
| West Columbia | .. | .. | .. | ... | 437,720 |
| Totals | 12 | 11 | 1 | 3,690 | 2,319,280 |

### TEXAS MISCELLANEOUS

| Field— | Completions | Producers | Failures | Init. Prod. | Monthly Prod. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mirando | 4 | 3 | 1 | 145 | 189,855 |
| Luling | 3 | 3 | .. | 1,200 | 171,245 |
| Somerset | .. | .. | .. | ... | 93,620 |
| Rockdale-Minerva | .. | .. | .. | ... | 14,910 |
| Totals | 7 | 6 | 1 | 1,345 | 469,630 |

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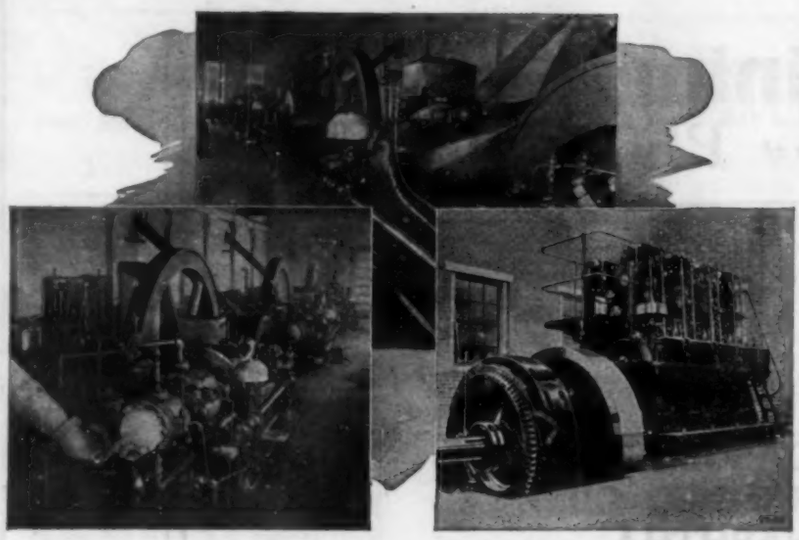

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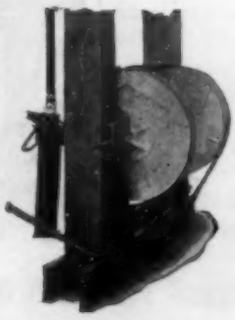

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## Government Geologists Start Investigation Of Alaskan Oil Possibilities in Mid-Winter

**Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.**—A mid-winter start in the examination of the Navy's largest petroleum reserve is being made by the Interior Department in sending geologists and engineers of the Geological Survey to Arctic Alaska. The area to be examined is somewhat larger than the State of Maine, covering some 35,000 square miles, but it is a practically unchartered wilderness that includes rugged mountain chains and vast silent stretches of tundra. The reserve is an irregular tract that extends for nearly 300 miles along the coast of the Arctic Ocean, with Point Barrow as its northern point, and runs inland in places for more than 200 miles.

Much of the region south of the reserve has already been surveyed by a Geological Survey party under Dr. Philip S. Smith, the leader of the expedition just starting, and a part of the region east of the reserve has also been surveyed by J. B. Mertie, Jr., another geologist of this winter's expedition. In fact plans have been in contemplation since 1912 for the survey of this more northern region, but the work could not be undertaken earlier on account of lack of funds. It has long been known that this region might contain deposits of valuable minerals, but so many other areas offorded promise of more immediate results that this survey has been postponed from year to year.

When the naval reserve was created by executive order last February plans were immediately formulated at the request of the Navy Department to undertake its geologic exploration. The first season's work resulted in the survey of more than 10,000 square miles, covering much of that part of the reserve that lies along the Arctic coast and extends from 25 to 75 miles inland; the southern and much of the inland part of the reserve is still unmapped. This year's expedition will enter the region from the south, starting during the winter, when some of the transportation problems are least difficult. The area will be approached by way of the ice-free harbor of Seward, from which the Government Railroad extends northward to Tanana River, one of the largest tributaries of the Yukon, a distance of over 400 miles. Here most of the essential supplies can be obtained.

The expedition must be entirely self-sustaining for about six months, requiring the freighting of supplies, mainly by dog sled, for 400 miles, even before the reserve is reached—supplies weiging between four and five tons and including food, instruments, and even canoes.

At Tanana dog teams will be purchased and packers, camp hands, and dog-team drivers will be employed. From Tanana the technical members of the party will go north with probably four dog teams, comprising some 30 dogs, and will be followed by slower going freight dog teams. From the town of Nenana on Tanana River, the route to be followed lies along the well-beaten trail that leads down the Tanana River to Tanana, at the junc-

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tion of the Tanana with the Yukon, a distance of about 100 miles. From Tanana the expedition will follow the mail trail, used once or twice a month, which leads northward overland for a distance of 125 to 150 miles to Koyukuk River, another great tributary of the Yukon from the north, reaching the Koyukuk at the little mission of St. John's in the wilderness, which stands almost exactly on the Arctic Circle. From here the route will follow up the Alatna River, a tributary of the Koyukuk, which rises in the high, rugged mountains that form the southern border of the naval reserve. At about 150 miles up the Alatna is the northern limit of timber, and here the party will establish a headquarters camp, from which it can explore the adjacent region for distances of 50 miles or more and search for a pass across the mountains, while waiting for the slower-moving freight dog teams to catch up.

For the last 250 miles of its journey to this point, and from here on as well, the party will be in the very heart of the wilderness, and the men must rely absolutely on their own resources. From this point foward for 700 miles, in a region where no bush even as large as a lead pencil can be found, and in the absence of discoveries of coal or oil, the expedition will have to use kerosene for cooking food. The commissariat, it is expected, will be helped out by such game as moose, mountain sheep, caribou and ptarmigan. Fish from the rivers and the plentiful small black bears of northern Alaska will also contribute materially, especially in providing for the hungry dogs, for which in addition at least a ton and a half of food must be transported.

These explorations will determine the most feasible pass across the mountains, and when it is found the expedition, with all its supplies, will move through it northward to the drainage basin of some tributary of Colville River, which flows northward into the Arctic Ocean east of Point Barrow. Part of the supplies thus transported will consist of four specially constructed Peterborough canoes, nested together and built on to a special sled. At some tributary of the Colville from the west, two of the canoes will be cached along with enough supplies to last four men three months. The expedition will then push along to the west, probably following the nothern front of the mountain range, in an attempt to find a pass over it into the drainage basin of Meade River, the lower 120 miles of which was ascended and mapped by a Geological Survey party in 1923. Probably by this time the summer will be near at hand, the snow will have begun to disappear,


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and sledding will be no longer possible. One party of four men will then return to the cache on the headwater stream of the Colville, while the other will remain on the tributary of the Meade, each awaiting the break-up of the streams, after which the rest of the journey will be made by canoe.

After the ice in the streams has been broken by the spring thaw the parties will descend them, mapping them and the surrounding country as they go and obtaining all available information regarding the geology and possibility of the occurrence of oil in the areas explored.

The Colville party expects that after its traverse of some hundreds of miles of the river it will make a portage across country to the Chipp or Ikpikpung River and descend this river to Dease Inlet, a bay at least 25 miles long, that lies about 25 miles east of Point Barrow. Meade River also enters Dease Inlet. When the two parties reach Dease Inlet the reconnaissance survey of the region will have been practically completed, and the parties will then proceed in their canoes along the Arctic coast to Point Barrow, there to be picked up by the first boat, which will probably be a whaler or trader, and taken to Nome, from which regular lines of boats run to Seattle.

The necessity for starting on this trip in midwinter arises from the fact that no regular lines of transportation go within several hundred miles of the region to be surveyed, and furthermore the open season for the lines that can be used for part of the journey is limited on Koyukuk River to the time between the latter part of June and the early part of September and on the the Arctic Ocean side of Alaska to the time from the latter part of July to the early part of September—a maximum open season of 35 to 70 days. Therefore, to cover so vast a territory as is included in the reserve the traveler must be prepared to spend more than the summer season in the region. In fact, the summer has drawbacks no less difficult than those of the winter. After the snow has gone traveling over the swamps and marshes is a slow, laborious task that consumes both time and brawn, so that here, as in the rest of Alaska, traveling during the winter with dog sleds and snowshoes is the most practical method of crossing the country. The rigors of the cold are less of a drawback to men properly equipped than the killing mud and swamps that are encountered after the snow has gone. The early start will permit several hundred per cent more time for actual work in the region under investigation—150 days, perhaps, as against 30 to 70 days. Although the exposition will undoubtedly experience cold snaps when the mercury will stand at perhaps 30 to 40 below zero, the backbone of the winter will be broken by the time it starts on the trail, in March, and each day will bring the men that much nearer to the "good old summer time," with its swarms of mosquitos and gnats.

The technical members of the party who will explore the naval reserve are Philip S. Smith, geologist, in charge; J. B. Mertie and William T. Foran, geologists; Gerald Fitzgerald and R. K. Lynt, topographical engineers, and several assistants.

**Carthage, Texas, Jan. 23.**—The Morris Trust's Roberson 1, test, in the Panola gas field, was brought in last week for an initial production of 15 barrels, at a depth of 1930 feet. The well is located on the Thos. Anderson headright survey in Panola county.

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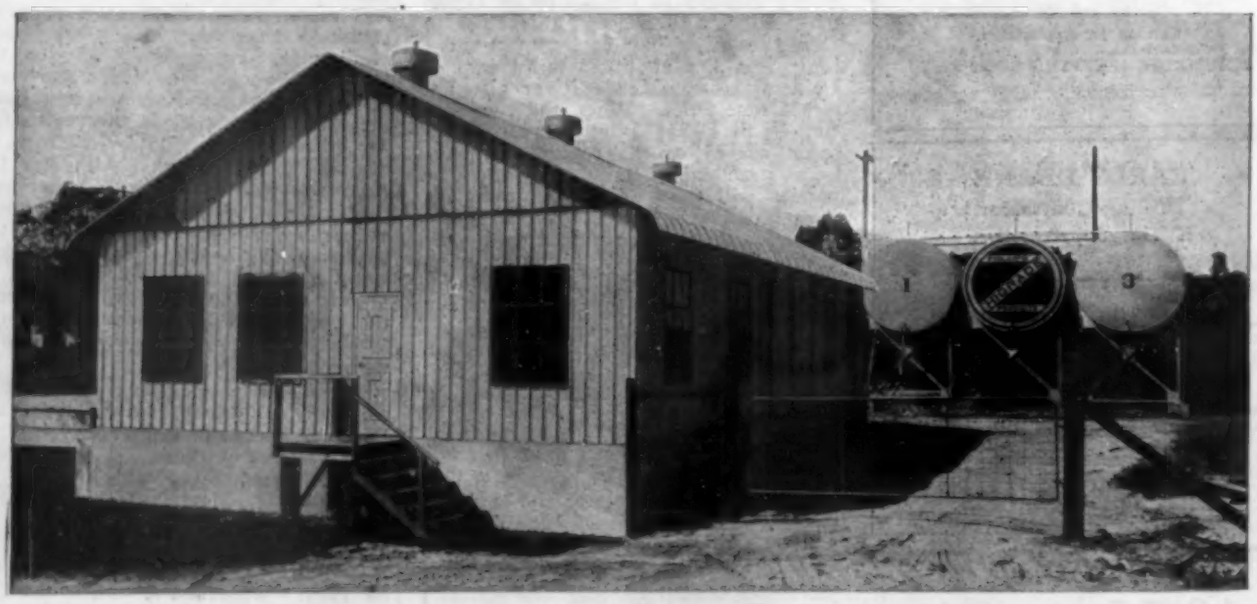


Bulk Station-Combination Office and Warehouse Building, with Ventilators

**Constructive leadership is behind Butler Ready Made Buildings—Quality of construction is the measure of buying influence. All the years of experience that have been put behind Butler Buildings to perfect the plan of construction, is now at your service. Prevent costly blunders and mistakes that so often mean the loss of hundreds, yes, thousands of dollars. Use Steel Buildings. Butler Buildings are worth knowing—worth getting acquainted with—worth having. Their usefulness means much to you and your business.**

**Some day you're going to need one of these buildings. The question is—WHEN; the Answer is—NOW is the time to write for descriptive booklet and literature, and analyze your future needs. They're free for the asking. A request incurs no obligation.**

## BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. KANSAS CITY, MO. LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Butler Products are known wherever good products are used. Our Oil Equipment and Supply Catalog tells the story for the Oil Industry. DO YOU WANT IT?

# NEW EQUIPMENT, CATALOGS, BULLETINS, BOOKS

## Heavy Duty Band Wheel Power for Deep Wells

Oil operators will be interested in a new deep well super heavy duty power being put on the market by the Marion Machine Foundry and Supply Company, Marion, Indiana.

This power is built for deep wells where the service is hard and where a very long stroke is required.

All parts are very heavy and well proportioned. The weight of the power fully assembled is 11,500 pounds.

All shaft bearings are of phosphor bronze accurately machined to limit gauges, and are pressed into the hub and eccentrics.

The bearing plates are large, made of phosphor bronze and run in a bath of oil.

The hub and eccentrics are machined to limit gauges and the joints are male and female with a key connection and are bolted together with two 22¼ inch steel bolts, making the hub and eccentrics absolutely solid. The eccentric rings have an inward extending lip that covers the rim of the eccentric, preventing any sand or dust from getting into the wearing surface.

Hammered steel of five and seven-eighths inches diameter is used in the construction of the shaft, and the shaft is machined to limit gauges. The lower end locks into the socket of the base and cannot get out of position. The top end is anchored with three one and a half inch strain rods.

The base is heavy and ribbed, and can be securely bolted to a concrete foundation.

The steel band wheel is 24 feet in diameter, 15 inch face, made of quarter inch plate 15 inches wide, with four inch by four inch by three-eighths inch Tee bar riveted to the inside of the rim plate. The rim plate is crowned to hold the belt in place.

There are 24 drive spokes, of two and a half inches by two and a half inches by three-eighths inch angle, and butt up against the rim at the outer and the inner ends. They are bolted to the hub flange with two bolts to each spoke.

The rim is made in six sections which are interchangeable; all spokes are interchangeable.

This outfit is suitable for pumping wells of any depth and has been found to give good service and satisfaction.

## Mud-Fluids and Cement to Be Subjects of Research

**Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.**—In the course of a general study of the properties of mud-fluids and cement used in oil and gas wells for the shutting off of encroaching underground waters, being made by the Department of the Interior at the Bartlesville, Oklahoma, station of the Bureau of Mines, laboratory tests are being made to determine the effect of different proportions of mixing water on the tensile strength of cement. When the laboratory work is completed on these tests, a table will be prepared to show the average tensile strength of cements commonly used in the Mid-Continent field when different amounts of mixing water are used.

The tensile strength of cement decreases as the amount of mixing water is increased after the chemical affinity of cement for water has been satisfied.

A number of tests were made to determine the effects that crude oil has on the setting of cement. In one of the tests a ratio of forty-five pounds of water to 94 pounds of cement was used, and the mixture allowed to stand in an oil bath. The cement took its initial and final set in the usual time and the tensile strength of the cement at the end of 14 days was normal.

The results of these tests indicate that when cement is properly mixed with water before being placed in a well the presence of oil does not affect either the time required for the cement to set or its tensile strength when set. The numerous unsuccessful attempts to cement oil wells have been attributed to the presence of oil. This misconception probably arises from the fact that gas is usually associated with oil and, if present in relatively small amounts, is likely to occasion agitation of the liquid cement thus preventing a proper set.

Penetration tests of mud fluid into unconsolidated sands are being continued.

## House Organ Started by Beaumont Iron Works

**Beaumont, Texas, Jan. 31.**—"The Old Dinner Bell" is the latest publication of the Beaumont Iron Works Company. This little booklet is published for the benefit of actual and prospective customers of the Beaumont Iron Works Company. It will feature Dreadnaught drilling equipment, but in addition will carry interesting bits of humor and spicy sayings.

## Pyle-National Bulletins Feature Field Lighting

Catalog No. 4 and a bulletin called "The Pyle-National Steam Turbo Generators for the Oil Industry," give a complete line of oil field lighting equipment. These booklets have recently been issued by the Pyle-National Company, Chicago, Illinois.

Catalog No. 4 features equipment for flood lighting. Cuts show lighting apparatus suitable for lighting purposes in all kinds of construction work. Statistical data is given on flood lighting calculations and charts show how such data is acquired. A full line of projectors is described including sizes, etc.

The bulletin on oil field lighting goes into detail regarding equipment that may be used in oil fields. Special attention is given to generators for derrick lighting ,and equipment for flood lighting in fields is also described.

Copies of these bulletins may be secured by writing the Pyle-National Co., Chicago, Illinois.

**The OIL WEEKLY will print on this page data on new oilfield equipment, improvements on old equipment, news of new catalogs, bulletins, etc. This department is handled exclusively by the editorial department and has no connection with the advertising department. Data will be carried on anything which the editorial department thinks of interest to our readers, regardless of whether or not the manufacturer is an advertiser in The OIL WEEKLY.—Publisher.**

# You Can Drill Deeper Wells With Safety

## —Use—

# Seamless Steel Casing and Pipe

**Its Use In Deep Wells Is Imperative**

*(See recommendations advanced by Standardization Committee)*

## *Strength for Pulling Strains*

## *Security Against Collapsing*

**Accurate Finish of Threads**

**Reduce Your Fishing Jobs**

**Average tensile strength, 85,000 pounds per square inch**

# DAVID L. SCHOFIELD

**1405 American Exchange Bank Building**

DALLAS, TEXAS

**American Agent**
**British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd.**
**London**

**Say you saw it in The Oil Weekly**

## New Flowing Device for Gas in Pumping Wells

A flowing device that permits the gas in a pumping well to enter the tubing above the working barrel and materially reduce the load on pumping equipment, or flow a well continuously when gas pressure is sufficient, is being offered to the trade under the name of the Kahle flowing device by the Federal Supply Company of Fort Worth. The Federal Supply Company obtained manufacturing and distribution rights on this device recently from Glenn Kahle, former production manager for the Humphreys Oil Company. The device was invented by Kahle after experiencing considerable difficulty in pumping the deep wells in the Mexia field because of a quantity of gas accompanying the oil production, and the strain on the pumping equipment in lifting the oil from the 3000 foot level.

The Kahle flowing device is placed on the tubing above the working barrel so that when the full string of tubing is in the hole the flowing device is stationed at or near the fluid level. The casinghead is then regulated so that the only outlet for the gas is through the tubing via the flowing device in the hole, and only a slight amount of gas pressure is needed to start a well to flowing when agitated with rods. When sufficient gas is not available to make the well flow, the gas created by pumping the well enters the tubing through the flowing device, thereby reducing the strain on the pumping equipment in lifting the column of oil to the surface. The device is forged from 35-40 point carbon steel and is made in standard sizes of five and three-sixteenths, six and five-eighths and eight and one-fourth, and as a safety measure is equipped with a "dove tail" square to take hold of with grabs in case it is lost in the hole, or it can be recovered with an off-center tubing spear. It has been tried out in recent months with success in other Texas fields and in the Mid-Continent and West Coast districts.

More detailed information regarding the device can be had by writing the Federal Supply Company at Fort Worth or Mexia, Texas.

## National Tube Official Makes Tour of Oil Fields

**Houston, Texas, Jan. 31.**—J. H. Nicholson, vice president of the National Tube Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has recently been touring southern oil fields. Mr. Nicholson has spent several months in California and is on his way back east. He was accompanied on his trip through the oil fields by Ben K. Stroud, field engineer for the company.

## Special Bulletins for National Pipe Company

Bulletin No. 1, and bulletin No. 15C, put out by the National Tube Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, discuss the characteristics and advantages of National Pipe.

Both these bulletins are more than ordinary catalogs. They show in great detail the precesses used in producing oil field pipe line and illustrate special processes used by the National Tube Company. Besides the regular classification and description of pipe, both bulletins contain interesting historical matter concerning the development of drilling oil wells and the use of pipe. In Bulletin 15C, the rotary system of drilling is completely described and illustrated. Copies may be secured from the National Tube Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

## Steel Storage Featured In Youngstown Bulletin

Youngstown Tanks are shown exclusively in a bulletin put out by the Youngstown Boiler & Tank Company, Youngstown, Ohio.

The Youngstown company builds storage tanks for practically all liquids that require storage. These tanks range in capacity from 400 gallons to 80,000 barrels and represent three different types of construction: riveted-welded, riveted-caulked or all welded.

Special tables are given in the catalog, that assist in the computation of the capacity of any dimension tank, in gallons by inch levels. Another table gives the capacities of horizontal storage tanks, gauge stick readings of capacities for liquids at various levels.

Copies of this bulletin may be secured by writing for Bulletin No. 500.

## Boykin Machinery to Open Office in Wichita Falls

**Wichita Falls, Jan. 29.**—W. L. Childs representing the Boykin Machinery Company of Beaumont was here last week making a survey of conditions in this territory with a view to opening a branch of the company in this city.

It is not planned to establish more than an office for a representative of the company at this time, but this will be done. This representative will cover the North Texas territory. Boykin Machinery Company manufacture the line of oil field equipment known as "Grey-Hound Oil Field Supplies."

## A. Y. McDonald to Have Eastern Distributor

**Sharpsville, Pa. Jan. 31.** — Arrangements have recently been completed between the A. Y. McDonald Manufacturing Company and the Sharpsville Boiler Works Company, for the latter company to handle McDonald products. A complete line of products manufactured by the McDonald company, Dubuque, Iowa, will be carried by the Pennsylvania boiler concern.

## Mesopotamia Seeks Oil Field Equipment from U. S.

**Wichita, Kans., Jan 31.**—An inquiry from Mesopotamia has been received by the Bridgeport Machine Company for drilling equipment the value of which will approximate a quarter of a million dollars. The inquiry came from an English oil company. The Bridgeport Machine Company maintains general offices and a factory in Wichita.

### NEW VALVE CATALOG

A new catalog has been issued by the Darling Valve & Manufacturing Company, Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

This catalog describes every type of gate valve made by the Darling organization. Cuts are given showing cross section views of the valves to emphasize points of constructions.

Lock caps and unions are among the other features of the catalog. Copies may be secured by asking for bulletin No. 12.

**LIGHTNING LUBRICATOR**
**Stuffing Boxes**

Lightning stuffing boxes are an improved design and are made in two styles, with either loose seat or regular pattern. All have the lubricator feature that makes them more desirable. They wear longer, require less attention, and are handier for the operator. At all Republic Supply stores and the Oil Field Power & Equipment Co., San Antonio, Texas.

Also Pumping Powers, Jacks, Etc.

*Oil Field Supply Dept.*

**KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS COMPANY**
Kansas City, Mo.

**AJAX**
**DRILLING ENGINES**

*"Famous in every Oil Field"*

Genuine Ajax Engines and parts are obtainable at all branches of the
**National Supply Companies**

**AJAX IRON WORKS — Corry, Penna.**

# LETTERS OF Paul Peebles P.S.G.

mi deer cleopatry

well cleo hunny I will tell the cock-eyed world that I am sittin rite on top of it an I have gotten me a skeam whitch will make us ritch in no time atall. I say us hunny bekaus yu no that wen I git ritch it will be us shore enuff. I wud like 2 cum down 2 goose creek 2 tell yu all about it, but I am so bussy that I do not see how I can git away rite now, what with fixin up all the things whitch I will hav 2 do 2 put over this hear new propersishun of mine whitch is a shore go propersishun this time & no mistake about it.

I beleev I told yu about the feller over in loosiana whitch was goin 2 put up the munny 2 try out mi submarine drilling masheen whitch I was the originater of. well hunny I hav desided that that wud be 2 dangerus for me 2 go in2 on akount of what wud yu do if yore own true 1 was 2 go down in a submarine & not cum up no moar? I wud not care for miself, hunny, & I wud be glad 2 giv up mi life in the intrust of scients, but I no that it is mi dooty 2 think of yu & yore happiness and welfair bfore I take mi life in mi hands as it was & risk mi life workin up a invenshun whitch mite go rong at the rong end an leev me high & dri at the bottom of the sea. & besides I hav not led a good enuff life that I want 2 be 2 deep down wen I die. But I am goin 2 change mi ways hunny for yore sake & be a better man from now on. In fack this new propershisun whitch I am menshun 2 yu meens that I will git mi livin an then sum from engagin in a verry respectful occupashun in a offis where I wont hav 2 do nuthin but open letters & git out checks & munny orders whitch can be changed in2 the good old coin of the relm.

of corse hunny I will hav 2 hav sum wimmen workin in mi offis wen I git goin, but yu needent not 2 pay that no never mine. it will of corse be necessary for me 2 hav sum good lookers on account all high class offics hav good lookin girls 2 say howdy 2 visiters & anser the fome & rite letters & sutch, but havin them around will not make no difrents 2 me on account of yu is the onliest woman what I ever pay anny mine 2.

but I ain't tole yu yet what this hear skeem is. well hunny it is a skule for geologists whitch I am startin, but all it will be is a sweet of offics in 1 of the big bildins down town & a post-offis box for the male that it will take a boy about a dozen trips a day 2 carry it up 2 mi offis, & the postmaster has tole me that he can not afford a speshul male carrier just 2 bring me mi male. I no yu feel sorry for me havin 2 open all them letters.

this hear skule will hav sum of the best advertisements yu ever seen. 1 of mi frends whitch has been let loose by the judge jest long enuff 2 wind up sum of his affares bfore he has 2 go over to atlanta for a long visit has giv me all the pitchers he has of oil wels going over the top & gushin & lakes of oil, & etc., & also sum speshul drawed maps & pitchers of fellers makin appeals 2 suckers 2 put in there doe for a 1 thousand 2 1 shot, an sum pretty drawed letters reedin like liquid gold & 1 whitch says "we are goin 2 make a thousand milyunairs." well I am goin 2 fix me up sum ads & cirkulars 2 send out with sum letters 2 a big sucker list whitch this hear frend is lending me on akount he aint got no use for it rite now. I think that some of the oil papers will also let me print mi ad in them.

this is the way the money part comes in. I will rite sum letters & say that the werld renounded geologist & inventer, Paul PEEBLES (HISself) is now offerin 2 teetch everyl the sekrects of success as a geologist for only 10$ in 1 lessen bi male. wen they send in there 10$ I will send them a book whitch I hav rote whitch will giv them full details on how & where 2 find oil. It will be a cheap book whitch will not cost me mutch, but it wil be werth the munny on account of I rote what will be in it & the werld will pay big prises for branes if the 1 whitch has got them noes how 2 sell them & where 2 find a buyer.

well i figger that all them peepul what has bin buyin oil stock from companys whitch is now gone out of business will be about ripe 2 invest in a geology educashun, espeshul wen I can point out 2 them that it is a milyun dollar perfeshun & show them how menny of the men in the geeology bizness has got ritch. an besides sum of them hav got wise 2 the nice trips the govenment pays for wen they hav trials & mabe they will think if they shoot 10$ with me it will win them a nice trip on a govenment pass. but I am 2 slick for ennthing like that & besides it will be a real propershishun. I can tell them all the sekrets of the business so that mabe they can make a milyun $ at it. Sum do & sum dont an yu never can tell.

& hunny as soon as I begin gittin in sum munny I am goin 2 pay yu back what yu hav lend me rite off, but rite now I am a little short for munny & if yu cud send me a 10$ bill in yore next letter it wud help me a hole lot. I wud cum down 2 sea yu only yu hav proberly herd that it is a big rumpus up at washington about the teepot dome leeses & archey roosvelt spilling the beens & all that stuff. well it looks like now they are goin 2 hav a hole lot of fun about that between now & the eleckshun & even prest. coolege is takin sum intrest. well it is well noed that I no moar about tee pot doam than enny other authority on sutch matters & now that it has cum 2 a stage that the pres. of th u. s. is woke up 2 it, it is proberbale that they will want me 2 cum up there 2 testyfy in the herin. of corse they will send me a ticket & munny for mi eats & a plase 2 sleep wile I am up there & goin & cummin back & will pay me for mi time, but I will need sum littel things fixt up bfore I can get a pay check from the govenment, so yu see I need just them 10$ what I am askin yu for.

hunny I wud not ask nobody elst for it on account of mi pride, but yu will understand how it is. but i hope yu will not send it unlessen yu can do it without yore maw findin out that yu done it, or ennybody elst down there. so if enny of them asks yu about me yu can tell them that I am gettin along fine & that I am goin 2 go 2 washington 2 testyfy at the herein on teepot dume & also while I am there I will take up with the post offis about havin a speshul big box put in the huston postoffic for mi male, on account wen I git mi skule 2 goin it will be so menny 10$ letters for me that they will be piled up on the floor. & yu can tell them 2 that I am now a perfesser.

I must close as it is gettin late & mi fire has gone out & I am coald.

hopin yu are the same
yore lovin paul

**SAVE TIME AND MONEY DEALING WITH**

**The Largest Manufacturer of**

**BACK PRESSURE VALVES**
**BRASS OIL WELL SUPPLIES**

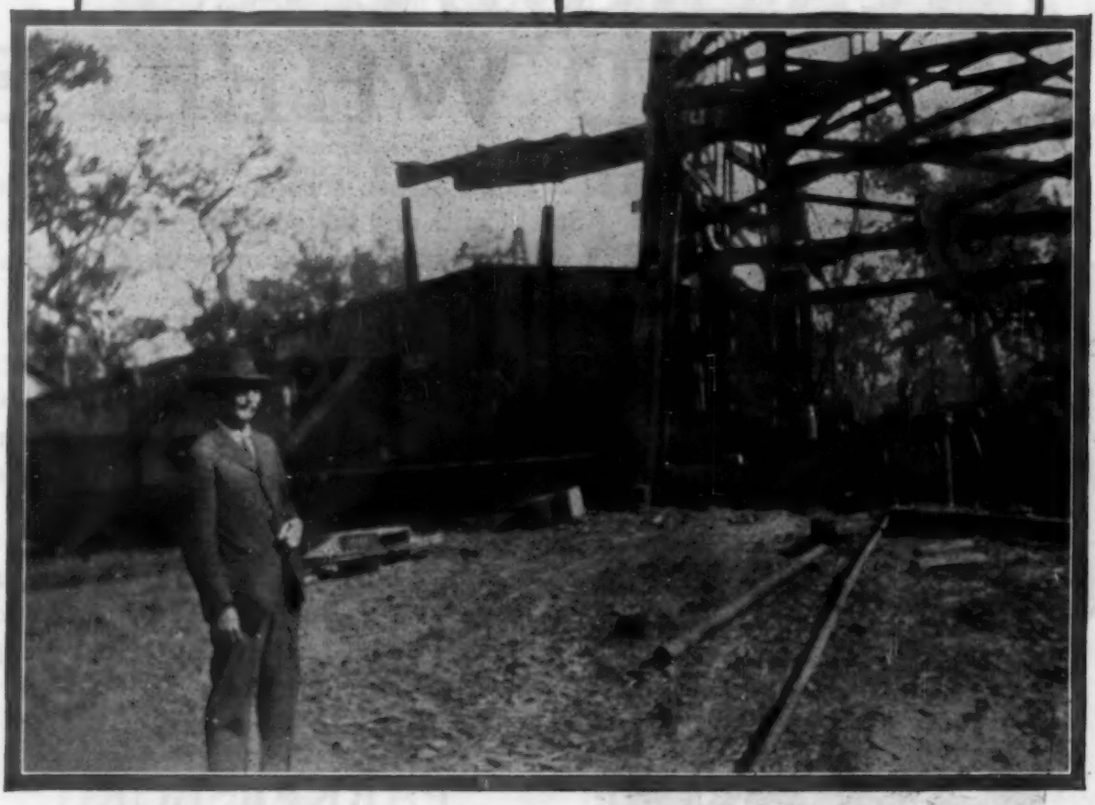
All Sizes and Weights
For "Drill" and "Line" Pipe
Special Kinds Made to Order

*Founders — Finishers — Platers*

Write for Price List

**Southern Brass Mfg. Co.**

**Houston, Texas. U. S. A.**



# REDMOND SAYS THIS SWAB "CAN'T BE BEAT"

## Does 90% of Swabbing in Powell Field

A. M. Redmond, Field Superintendent of the McMan Oil Company, at the Powell, Texas Field, is one of many users of GUIBERSON Swabs at Powell. Approximately 90% of all swabbing being done in this important field is now being done with GUIBERSON Swabs.

Mr. Redmond states that the GUIBERSON swab is not only the one swab that is correct in principle, but that they find it remarkably durable.

In the background, above, is shown one of the McMan Company's long stroke pumpers. This well has a 12-foot pump stroke, and produces on the pump 45 to 60 barrels an hour.

The GUIBERSON Swab is fully patented. See your supply house for full information.

## THE GUIBERSON CORPORATION

Box 1106, Dallas, Texas
California Branch: 1737 E. 7th St., Los Angeles

314 New Daniels Bldg., TULSA
825 Mason Bldg., HOUSTON
506 Trust Bldg., NEWARK, O.

GUIBERSON

BETTER BE SAFE THAN SORRY

Say you saw it in The Oil Weekly

# PARKERSBURG STEEL BAND WHEELS

STEEL Angle Arms, securely riveted to circles of Steel Cants and bolted to a Pareelite* Shaft Hub, provide a band wheel framework that eliminates the use of band wheel flanges.

Rows of standard wooden band wheel cants, staggered and nailed together, are bolted between the steel cant circles, and evenly compressed throughout the circumference of the wheel.

Parkersburg Steel Band Wheels are made in standard diameters, faced for standard width belting, and can be supplied to fit regular sizes of band wheel shafts.

## PARKERSBURG Metal Tug Pulleys

bolted to the steel angle arms, are supplied as regular equipment.

The "V" grooves assure positive traction for the bull ropes. Like the tug rims on Parkersburg steel bull wheels, these tug pulleys are Pareelite.*

When desired, Parkersburg Metal Tug Pulleys are sold separate from the Steel Band Wheels, and can be applied to any standard Wooden Band Wheel.

*Pareelite is a "High Manganese" metal—not cast iron—that will sustain a load of 4320 lbs. on arbitration test bar of the American Society for Testing Materials, and with only 7/64th inch deflection at breaking point. It has an ultimate tensile strength of 33,680 lbs. per square inch.

In *elasticity* Pareelite approaches more nearly to cast steel than any other cast ferrous metal!

*Ask our nearest representative for further detailed information—or write us direct*

# The PARKERSBURG RIG & REEL CO.

***Main Office and Works,*** Parkersburg, W. Va. ***New York Office,*** 30 Church St., Room 1510

California Representatives, BUCK & STODDARD
485 California St., San Francisco, Calif.; Box 720, Arcade Station, Los Angeles, Calif.

**District Offices and Distributing Warehouses from which Parkersburg Service is available**

**TEXAS**
*Houston
Breckenridge
Corsicana
Graham
Iowa Park
Mexia
Orange
Ranger

**WYOMING**
*Casper
‡Rawlins

**LOUISIANA**
*Shreveport
Haynesville

**KANSAS**
*Eldorado
Madison

**W. VIRGINIA**
Parkersburg
Clarksburg

**OKLAHOMA**
*Tulsa
Bristow
Drumright
Henryetta
Hominy
Okmulgee
Wetumka
Tonkawa
Wilson
Shidler

**ARKANSAS**
*El Dorado
Smackover
McNeil

**MONTANA**
Sunburst
†Winnett

*District Offices ‡Frick-Reid Supply Co. †Continental Supply Co.

# SQUEAKS from the BULL WHEEL

**Each in His Own Tongue**

The correspondent of a large business concern had been invited out to dinner by a friend. At the table the host asked him to say grace. It was a new experience, but he was not to be found wanting.

"Dear Lord," he began, "we thank Thee for all Thy favors of recent date. Permit us to express our heartfelt gratitude. We trust that we may contiue to merit Your confidence and that we shall receive many more blessings from You in the future. Amen."—Store News.

---

"Did you hear about the police arresting that deaf man yesterday, charging him with theft?"

"No, what about it?"

"He gets his hearing Mon day."

---

One of the extras at Hollywood was found drunk the other night ,lying in an alley.

"What had he been drinking?"

"Shellac."

"A fine finish for him."

---

Another extra out at Hollywood, a young lady this time, gets her hair marceled every Saturday afternoon so she will look good over the weak (?) end.

---

**Solve This One**

Mathematicians after careful analyses have been able to correctly estimate the distance a car can run on a given amount of gasoline.

We are wondering if some one would be kind enough to tell up how many gallons there are in a sack of Mail Pouch. There is to be a guessing contest in connection with the above problem. The winner will receive a hand crocheted chromo of the Atlantic Ocean.

---

**Older and Wiser**

"When I was a young man, I worked 12 hours a day."

Son: "I admire your youthful energy, dad, but I admire still more the mature wisdom which led you to stop it."

---

**Vanishing Ancestor**

"How far do they trace their ancestry?"

"The grandfather, a city bank director, was traced as far as China; there all traces were lost.

---

**Cheap**

Mabel: I think that frock is lovely; did it cost you much?

Madge: Only one good cry.

**Production for Sale**

C. W. Robinson, Shreveport oil operator who is well known in Oklahoma and Arkansas, sent his friends a unique Christmas and New Year greeting card bearing the following piece of poetry, headed "Production for Sale":

"Forty acre lease, an oil well too,
Keeps one man busy and sometimes two.
Ten years old, eleven in the spring,
Has boiler, bunkhouse and everything.
Makes seven barrels of fluid, 'bout half oil
Separates itself, don't have to boil.
Rods need pulling, the tubing leaks,
Bull wheel's broken, and the jack post squeaks.
If you want this lease inquire within,
Helluva good lease for the shape it's in.
But anyway our conscience is clear,
For there's no over production here."

---

**The Shameless Shepherd**

One Sunday night a Nebraska preacher sternly roared, "When those young men in the rear get through flirting with the girls I hope they will give me a chance," and he wondered why the congregation laughed softly.

---

**Never Argues**

"Yes, sir, I fell over the side of the ship, and a shark came along and grabbed me by the leg."

"Good gracious! And what did you do?"

"Let him have the leg, o' course. I never argues with sharks."

---

Customer: "I would like to see a pair of shoes that would fit my feet."

Salesman: "So would I."—Exchange.

**George Wakes Up**

"I hear George is to be married next month to that brunette he became engaged to at the seashore."

"Why, I thought that was one of those temporary summer engagements."

"George thought so, too."

—London Opinion.

---

Mrs. C.—"Yes, them rats run all through the house. I don't know how to get rid of them."

Mrs. G.—"Why don't you buy some rat biscuit?"

Mrs. C.—"Rat Biscuit! If they can't eat what the rest of us eat, let 'em starve!"—The Rambler.

---

Nervous Lady: "Careful, driver, not so fast, this is my first ride in a taxi."

Taxi driver: "Mine, too."—Exchange.

---

Teacher of Hygiene: "Why must we always be careful to keep our homes clean and neat?"

Little Girl: "Because company may walk in at any moment."—Exchange.

---

Wife: "How many fish was it you caught on Saturday George?"

Husband: "Six, darling; all beauties."

Wife: "I thought so. The fish market has made a mistake again. They've charged us for eight."—Exchange.

---

Ethel—"Did you have the porch seat painted yesterday?"

Father—"Yes. Why?"

Ethel—"Well, Harold and I sat on it last night, and Harold got paint on his trousers."—Public Ledger.

---

He—"Just one more kiss before I leave."

She—"No, we haven't time. Father will be home in an hour."

GEOLOGICAL MAPS
TEXAS
ARKANSAS
NEW MEXICO
OKLAHOMA
BLUE PRINTING-PHOTOSTATS
COUNTY MAPS-ROAD MAPS
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Standard BLUE PRINT MAP AND ENGINEERING CO.
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OIL FIELD MAPS
TEXAS
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LOUISIANA
OKLAHOMA
CALIFORNIA
SPECIAL DRAFTING

"TRADE MARK"
Registered in U. S. Patent Office

HUMBLE OIL & REFINING CO.
HUMBLE OILS
HOUSTON, TEXAS

"TRADE MARK"
Registered in U. S. Patent Office

Oils that have a Standardized high Quality—due to Expert Refining in one of the most Modern Refineries in the world—from Choice Crudes.

**Humble Oils can be depended upon—Always**

*Producing—Refining—Transporting—*
*Pipe Lines—Marketing*

**HUMBLE OIL & REFINING COMPANY**
**HOUSTON, TEXAS**
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*Refinery on the Houston Ship Channel*

# GUIDE FOR PURCHASERS

**Air Compressors—**
Southern Engine & Pump Co.

**Air Lift Pumping Equipment—**
Sullivan Machinery Co.

**Attorneys—**
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Vinson, Elkins & Wood

**Balls and Seats—**
The Chas. N. Hough Mfg. Co.

**Band Wheels—**
Lee C. Moore & Co., Inc.

**Banks—**
Exchange Banks of Tulsa
Commercial National Bank

**Belting—**
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Republic Supply Company
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United Iron Works, Inc.
See Oil Field Supplies and Tanks

**Blowout Preventer—**
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**Bull Wheels—**
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Tulsa Rig Reel & Mfg. Co.

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Oil Field Salvage Co.
Republic Supply Company
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Gulf Coast Machine & Supply Co.
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Republic Supply Company
W-K-M Co.

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W-K-M Co.

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Oil Well Supply Co.
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Republic Supply Company
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Oil City Iron Works, Inc.
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Republic Supply Company
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Superior Tube Co.

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Continental Supply Co.
Oil City Iron Works
Republic Supply Company

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**Engines, Gas—**
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L. H. Owen
D. T. Ring
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Oil Conservation Engineering Co.

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Parkersburg Rig & Reel Co.

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Oil Conservation Engineering Co.

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Edwin B. Hopkins
Foster & Reiter
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Republic Supply Company
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**Manufacturers—**
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**Meters—**
The Foxboro Co., Inc.

**Motors—**
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Southwest Gen. Elec. Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

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Bridgeport Machine Co.
Butler Mfg. Co.
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Frick-Reid Supply Co.
Graver Corporation
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International Supply Co.
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The National Supply Cos.
Norris Bros.
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Oil Well Supply Co.
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Peden Iron & Steel Co.
Pelican Well Tool & Sup. Co.
Republic Supply Company
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H. M. Spence
Superior Tube Co.
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W-K-M Co.

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W-K-M Co.
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Pelican Well Tool & Sup. Co.
Republic Supply Company

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International Supply Co.
The National Supply Cos.
Oil Well Supply Co.
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Republic Supply Company
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Republic Supply Company

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The National Supply Cos.

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Continental Supply Co.
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Frick-Reid Supply Co.
Gaso Pump & Burner Mfg. Co.
Norris Bros.
National Transit Pump & Machine Co.
Oil Well Supply Co.
Pelican Well Tool & Supply Co.
Republic Supply Company
Southern Engine & Pump Co.
Texas Oil Pump Co.
United Iron Works, Inc.

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Gardner Governor Co.
Graver Corporation
Kansas City Struct. Steel Co.
Oil Conservation Engineering Co.
Republic Supply Company
Titusville Iron Works
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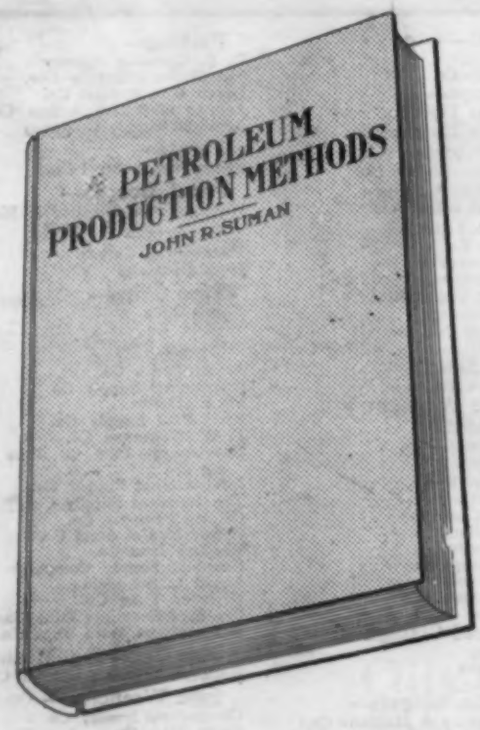


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Federal Supply Co.
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Republic Supply Company
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Guiberson Corp.

**Tubing Lines—**
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Republic Supply Company
The National Supply Cos.
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